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STATE OF THE NATION!

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Tranquil State of the Country.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order tranquility and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coersion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their Governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and united people.

Restoration of the States South.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradua restoration of the States, in which the insurrection occurred, to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses re-established, and the Internal Revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high functions o amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

What the Executive Accomplished.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

Efforts to Perfect Restoration.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded in good faith to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives,

A Profound Regret.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States, more than one-fourth of the whole number, remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant, not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation.

It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

Congress Refractory.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the Rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significent, that the war was not "waged, upon our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease."

In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th of August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4th, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the Rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is, of course, applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

Action of the Executive.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject, has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation, issued by my predecessor, on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared, that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government, has also been clear and conclusive, in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.

Presidential Opinion About Southern Congressmen.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all the States there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, with concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House, of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of Government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

Demand for the Admission of "Loyal" Southerners.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence.

Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

A Word of Caution.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of the Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the Rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and, in the end, absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of power of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of th people, is sacredly whole obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for" "it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

Our Financial Status.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our Revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The National Debt.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $941,962,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,551,310,006, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been $206,379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $31,196,387, the receipts of the year having been $89,905,905 more, and the expenditures $200,529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of our national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of Government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

Receipts for the Fiscal Year.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,620, and the expenditures $520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, will be $475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $436,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641—showing an excess of $85,752,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

Secretary Stanton's Report.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditures. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped and concentrated.

Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is $25,205,000.

Secretary Welles on the Navy.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required.

The League Island Iron-Clad Navy Yard.

Most of the iron-clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension fund amounts to $11,750,000, having been increased $2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th of June last, were $43,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,568,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

Postmaster-General Randall's Report

The report of the Postmaster-General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were $14,386,986, and the expenditures $15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of $965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only $265,093—a sum within $51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent.

On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention.

The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which it is believed, will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the despatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

Secretary Browning's Exhibit for the Interior.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year, four million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the Homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion has resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market.

The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at the minimum price. The Homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development. Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

The Pacific Railroad.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

Payment of Pensions.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties with the Indians.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the Rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

The Patent Office.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hunded and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

The Mississippi Levees.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

Representation for the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of Government. Our fellow citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the National metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

Cause for Congratulation.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian Possessions in America.

Emigration of Foreign Convicts.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

Congress and the Emperor of Russia.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

Emigration of Freedmen to Foreign Lands.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

Our Relations with France and Mexico.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

Minister Campbell and Lieutenant-General Sherman.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was, therefore, sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Napoleon Goes Back on His Word.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might, in that case, be renewed and permanently restored.

Adjustment of Claims for Indemnity.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

The United States and Great Britain.

It is a matter of great regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

The Fenian Affair of Last June.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our Neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens, who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offense, in the province of Canada.

Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise or clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offenses in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

How the President Views the Subject.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it neceseary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our Neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly or oppresively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

A Representation Wanted for Greece.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the Eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

The Right of Self-Expatriation.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have emigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects.

Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

A Trying Ordeal.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate deparments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially cooperate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1866.

The Fenian Prisoners.

SWEETSBURG, C. E., December 2.—The Fenian prisoners captured during the raid on Missisquoi, in June last, arrived here this afternoon. They will be tried at a special term of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Bedford, Judge Johnson presiding.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, December 2.—There is strong effort making on the part of the radicals throughout the State to have John Drake elected to the United States Senate.

United States Senator from Florida.

CHARLESTON, December 2.—Information has been received here of the election of Mr. Marvin as United States Senator from Florida for six years, from March next.

BILLIARDS—MEDICALLY CONSIDERED.

Use of the Game in Families.

The November number of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* contains the following interesting article, which, we understand, was written by Dr. E. E. Marcy, of New York, one of the most eminent practitioners of the homœopathic school:—

"Nothing contributes more to the physical, moral, and intellectual development and healthfulness of a community than suitable recreation. Man is made up of a great variety of organs and faculties, all destined to perform certain functions, and a proper exercise and development of them is essential to the highest degree of health and usefulness. This vital fact is not duly appreciated by the American people. In all parts of our country the chief end of life appears to consist in the acquisition of riches; and all of the faculties of the mind, yea, even health itself, are rendered subservient to this object. In our large cities, especially, violations of laws of health are almost universal. The amount of recreation and amusement indulged in by our professional, literary, and business men is entirely inadequate to secure that degree of physical and mental vigor which properly belongs to them. Scarcely a man of them can examine carefully the mortal tabernacle in which his soul dwells, without finding some derangement, some source of pain, depression of spirits, or other annoyance.

"We claim that a large portion of these evils is due to excessive devotion to business, and to a neglect of those mental and physical diversions which conduce so materially to health and happiness. On returning home from business, our citizens indulge in rich dinners, with vinous and other potations. After the meal is ended, a majority of them mope over their evening journals, ponder upon the prices of merchandise, stocks, and the profits and losses of the day, and then retire to an unrefreshing sleep, with a stomach full of rich viands and exciting stimulants, and a mind oppressed with perplexing cares and thoughts of business. Another portion pass a large part of the night at crowded parties, balls, theatres, clubs, and late suppers, and call this recreation. But is the inhalation, for hours in succession, of a poisonous atmosphere, or an indulgence in game suppers, punches, wines, ices, and other abominations, at two or three o'clock in the morning, and then going from heated apartments with open pores into a cold atmosphere, in sober reality amusing, or conducive to health or morals? Let the next morning's headache, nausea, and mental and bodily lassitude, which even Seltzer water fails to remove, answer. Later, let the sallow skin, the dyspeptic stomach, the torpid liver, the shaky nerves and the blue devils, respond to the query. Later still, let apoplexy, paralysis, softening of the brain, or Bright's disease, give the final answer.

"What, then, can be suggested as suitable modes of recreation? How can we present that exercise and diversion to both mind and body which will result in recruiting them from the perplexing toils and cares of business. We answer—By directing the thoughts and muscles into new and agreeable channels; by taking the mind from care, anxiety, and severe application, and diverting it by pleasurable exercise and excitement; by setting aside disagreeable and depressing emotions, and substituting in their place those which are cheerful and exhilarating; by giving to the dormant muscles of the limbs and of the whole body that gentle and healthful exercise which they so much require, but of which they are so much deprived in the ordinary avocations of city life.

"One of the modes by which these desirable objects may be accomplished, is to introduce into private houses a billiard-table, and to present it to the entire family, men, women, and children, as a means of daily exercise and recreation. The most indolent and stupid will, by practice, soon acquire a fondness for the game; and the improvement in the sanitary condition of those who habitually indulge in it, will commend it in the strongest manner to the heads of families.

"We also advocate the game of billiards in families from a moral as well as sanitary point of view. Young America is naturally 'frisky,' naturally enthusiastic, exuberant, and fond of excitement and fun. Confine him in the house without diversion and excitement, and he mopes, sulks, pines, and sooner or later breaks from wholesome parental restraints, and instinctively seeks for amusements, excitements, and pleasures elsewhere—at the club, the play-house, the restaurant, and, too often, the gambling-hell and brothel. These natural instincts for diversion may be directed in such a manner by parents as to be productive of positive physical, moral, and intellectual benefit, by investing home with a new charm in the attractions which beckon them elsewhere. Give them commodious billiard-rooms and billiard tables, so that both body and mind can be amused and invigorated, and the attractions and pleasures of home will be superior to those beyond its boundaries.

"Billiards is a mathematical game, and affords scope and exercise for those faculties which discipline and strengthen the mind. A steady hand, a clear head, quick perceptions, and a pleasant exercise of the calculating powers, are the requisites for an accomplished billiard-player. The practical development of these qualities must naturally be productive of good results.

"The game of billiards was invented in France. The name is derived from *bille*, a ball.

"Charles IX of France married Elizabeth of Austria in 1570, and the wedding was signalized by the serving up at the table of the first turkeys ever seen in France. A year after this event, and a year before the death of this young Queen, the game of billiards was invented by Henrique de Vigne, a French artist, in 1571. The new game became immediately popular at the French Court, and was soon known to the Germans, the Dutch, Italians, and the various nations of Europe. Burton, the author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' mentions billiards among the fifteen popular 'winter recreations' in vogue in England at the end of that century. Of some other amusements he thus speaks:—'Cards, dice, hawkes, and hounds, are rocks upon which men lose themselves when they are improperly handled and beyond their fortunes.' Hunting and hawking he regards as 'honest recreations, and fit for some great men, but not for every base or inferior person;' for 'while they maintain their faulkoner, and dogs, and hunting nags, their wealth runs away with their hounds, and their fortunes fly away with the hawkes.'

"In more recent times various improvements have been made in the construction of billiard tables.

"Tables made of slate were introduced into England in 1827. The skill of American manufacturers now leaves nothing further to be desired."

Forage Used During the War.

The forage required for the subsistence of animals employed in the military service during the war, says the Washington *Chronicle*, was as follows:—22,816,271 bushels of corn, valued at $29,879,314; 78,663,799 bushels of oats, valued at $76,362,026; 1,518,621 tons of hay, valued at $48,595,872; and 21,276 tons of straw, valued at $425,520. Total cost of forage consumed during the war, so far as ascertained, $155,262,732. Up to 1863 there was much confusion in the purchase of forage, but matters were straightened out when Colonel S. L. Brown was placed in charge of this especial duty, and his admirable reports record a business of magnitude and importance seldom equalled. Between the 8th of December, 1862, and 30th of June, 1865, he purchased and shipped to the depots and armies 2,787,758 bushels of corn, 20,997,289 bushels of oats, 43,311 bushels of barley, 269,814 tons of hay, 8243 tons of straw; the cost of which was $31,308,563·98. The grain was purchased at certain points, under the direction of Colonel Brown, and transported to Portland, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia by rail, canal, river, and lake, making 8567 car loads, 560 barge loads by canal, and 49 schooners, 29 barques, and 20 propeller cargoes on the lakes. The hay purchased upon the line of railroad was transported to the coast in 5555 car loads. The whole was reshipped from the above-named ports to the depots of the armies on the coast in 2570 cargoes. The freight paid to these vessels was $2,576,152·14.

—The fact that Rossini wears a wig is made the subject of a Paris letter.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Ex-Postmaster Dennison on the Situation

The following is a letter just received by a promeut official from ex-Postmaster-General Dennison on the political situation:—

MIAMI, Ohio, November 23.—I have some anxiety in regard to the temper of our friends in Congress in respect to the President, but hope it will be of a dignified and moderate nature, as displayed in word and act. I am wholly opposed to all impeachment movements, unless the President has been doing or shall do something that will make it imperative upon Congress to vindicate its honor or preserve the peace of the country. As to his policy, the people have pronounced their verdict upon it, and Congress may well ignore it, only carrying out by proper legislation the will of the people as expressed in that verdict.

I shall be glad to see an improvement in the temper of the President, and will hail with great satisfaction his hearty co-operation with Congress in securing the adoption of the amendment by the Southern States. I have really only kind personal feelings towards the President, and will be sincerely gratified to see him cut loose from the Democratic party, and unite his fortunes with the Republicans. I want to see the Union permanently and completely restored upon the basis of the amendment. If the Southern States persist in their opposition, and reject that wholesome measure, I will be prepared, with my political friends, to compel a restoration upon such terms as will give permanent peace and security to the nation, however opposed the ruling classes of the South may be.

We cannot afford to have another war if positive measures can avert it. We must prevent, under any circumstances, this old leaven of the Rebellion from resuming its sway in national legislation. I confess to not comprehending the President. What he hopes to accomplish to give historical eminence to his Administration, I cannot conceive. Without a party, in or out of Congress, except so far as he may have courted the Democratic, which is powerless to produce results, what great measure or series of measures can he hope to accomplish? If he hopes to achieve anything of a permanent value, including the Mexican business, he will be disappointed.

The country is giving little heed to our foreign concerns. All of its thoughts are directed to home matters, which Congress controls, and will absolutely control until March 4, 1869, or the close of the Presidential term. If the Southern States shall, in the meantime, be fully restored to the Union, and their representatives admitted to Congress, that body will have all the glory, as such results can only be with its consent and upon its terms. It really seems as if the President was steering the ship of state without rudder or compass, and without any definite port for its final haven. Nor is it possible for it to be otherwise. His very Cabinet organization requires it.

I doubt whether he has the hearty sympathy, or at least the concurrence of one-third of his Cabinet. Nor can he improve his condition by any change. If he then hurries bodily into the arms of the Democratic party, and calls members of that party into his Cabinet, it will compel the withdrawal of more or less of the remaining members in a very short time, while he will secure little more sympathy from the Democratic members.

The truth is that the Democratic party does not intend to be swallowed up by the President. It will preserve its organization for the future, however distant, and have nothing to do with the President, except so far as he may aid in that preservation. If he hesitate to comply with its wishes, it will keep aloof from him incontinently and mercilessly. I would be glad to see the President repair his mistakes ere the close of his Administration.

A Slight Scene in a London Theatre.

Barnaby Rudge was brought out at the Princess' Theatre recently, with Mrs. John Wood in the character of "Miggs." The piece is not spoken highly of in any instance, and the audience were far from pleased with it. The *Morning Post* says:—"At the close of the first act, which took more than an hour in the representation, there were unmistakable expressions of dissent. These alarming symptoms became more frequent and distinct as the play proceeded. They were renewed in the second act in the scene between 'Dolly Varden' and 'Black Hugh,' which was managed with little regard to delicacy, and they were repeated with a still sterner emphasis in later scenes, in which the dissentients took umbrage at the acting of Mrs. John Wood, a *debutante*, who appeared in the character of 'Miggs.' On the conclusion of the third act, which terminates with the destruction by fire of the old Warren, the abode of the Haredales, Mr. George Vining came in front of the curtain and addressed the audience as follows:—'Ladies and gentlemen, on the present occasion I do not appear before you as an actor. I have had an opportunity of sitting in a private box, and from the commencement of this evening I have seen one or two persons who have come here determined from the first to hiss. (Cries of 'No, no,' 'Name,' 'Point them out,' and 'Turn them out.') Unfortunately I cannot point them out. (A voice—'Then why did you mention them?') If I could point them out, I would turn them out myself. (Cheers, laughter, and cries of 'Shame.') The hissing has not been the fair expression of popular opinion. (Cheers and dissent.) It began at an early period of the piece, when there was not a pretext for it, and I regret to add that those who hissed did it to the degradation of their manhood, against one who is not only a lady, but a stranger. I do not object to a fair expression of opinion. I do not like people to come with a determination to hiss; but if we deserve it, hiss us with all your might.' This address was received with mingled expressions of approval and censure. The dissentients hissed as loudly as ever, but the majority of the audience cheered vigorously, and called for Miss Augusta Thomson, who played 'Dolly Varden,' and Mrs. John Wood, the representative of 'Miggs.' Both ladies accordingly appeared at the footlights, led on by the manager, who, to show how little he cared for the judgment of the minority, shook the latter lady cordially by the hand. Admitting the gross impropriety of hissing a lady under any circumstances, the wisdom and good taste of a manager in publicly reproving any member of his audience who may have expressed dissatisfaction, may well be questioned."

Cider no Longer a National Drink.

In the recently published case of the State of Iowa vs. Baldy, says the Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpariel*, one of the grounds of appeal was the misconduct of a juror in retiring from the jury-room, in charge of the bailiff, for a necessary purpose, and who, while thus separated from the balance of the jury, went to a grocery and purchased some tobacco, and procured and drank a glass of ale. For this misconduct the court reversed the decision, and remanded the case for a new trial. In delivering the opinion of the court, Justice Cole took occasion to say:—"That at common law the jury were kept together without meat, drink, fire or candle, unless by permission of the Judge, but that this rule had been so far modified in this country, that they may, of course, and without any special permission from the Judge, have water, fire, and lights, but the permission of the Judge is requisite for meal or board. But that at no time has it ever been declared that, even with the permission of the Judge, could the jury have spirituous liquors, or cider, which at one time was considered as a national drink, but now, happily, by reason of its stimulating qualities, gone into comparative disuse."

"666 Again.—Dr. Cumming has a rival. A writer in a Roman Catholic paper proves that the Prussian Prime Minister, "whose real name" for the time being, is asserted to be "Bismarck," is the true owner of the number 666. Any one can add it up for himself:—B—2, I—10, S—200, T—300, M—40, A—1, R—90, C—3, K—20. He is also the Little Horn; in short, not being himself a king, he is plucking up the ten kingdoms of the Holy Roman Empire (*i. e.*, Germany). Daniel viii, 24, too, strikingly applies to him, the destroyer of the holy people; and the fire from heaven which Antichrist is to bring finds its clear and sufficient antetype in the needle-gun.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 23 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
11 20 1m] T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares there standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed as the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867 and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1866.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. or Two Dollars and a Half per share, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of National and State taxes.
11 27tf SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer

OFFICIAL.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY, TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application, addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Connecticut, who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next or who do not present themselves when notified will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES,
11 23tmwlm Secretary of the Navy.

A LADY WITH EXPERIENCE IN Teaching English branches, Music, Singing, Drawing, and Fancy Work, desires a HOME in a private family, either in city or country. For particulars, address Mrs. M. V. HARRIS, Philadelphia Post Office. 11 30 3t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY

A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, December 3 at the office of the Company, No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M. and all parties interested are requested to be present as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.

11 29 12t SIMON FOEY Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33y

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
6 6 No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,
SUCH AS

Landaus,
Round Front Coupes,
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Caleches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
11 13 1mrp ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETING
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the rise in Gold.

10 27stuth2m J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 S. SECOND Street,
Between Chesnut and Market.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON
No. 807 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE NOW OPEN
A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.
10 3wim3m5p

LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE
No. 910 ARCH STREET.

Just received per steamer, an invoice of new and handsome designs of CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market. [4 9mrp

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Walnut street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE,
10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE.—A VERY PLEASANT RESIDENCE, in the city of Burlington with nearly Four Acres of Ground. Stabling and other out-buildings, two good Pumps with the best of water. Apples, Pears, Plums, with other fruits. Hydrant water in the house and kitchen yard. Address Box 170, Post Office, Burlington, New Jersey. 12 1 6t*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10s No 1182 MARKET Street.

27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Room,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them at G. W. LOOMIS',
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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Firecoard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON,
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu6

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Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
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Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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No. 23 North WATER Street, and
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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the
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PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMmon, and Chess Boards and Games, Bezique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 428 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

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OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS

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PAPER HANGINGS

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WINDOW SHADES,

Have now in Store for

FALL TRADE

A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

WINDOW SHADES

OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,

All Widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

PAPER HANGINGS! PAPER HANGINGS! PAPER HANGINGS! PAPER HANGINGS!

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,
POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!
NO CURE, NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, ours is entirely free from mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $5 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned. The only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by DR. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

W. C. Yost, No. 1846 N. Third street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia, suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Robert Toole, No. 439 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL CURE.—EDWARD E. CLOTHIER, No. 23 S. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM

Ever known. Mr Joseph Stokes, Andalusia, suffered a life-time. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure. 6 1ws

LOOK AND LIVE!
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE,
1No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

S. D. McCalla, master mason, P. C. R. R., Spinal Rheumatism.

James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street above Sixth.

Henry Boyer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.

Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.

B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.

William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 416 Spruce street.

Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.

Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 701 Sansom street.

Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.

H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3732 Market street.

J. M. Enist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.

Jacob Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 431 Market street.

Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1638 Helmuth street.

James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.

Thomas Harrop, Severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.

George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 113 Chesnut street.

H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.

Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.

J. Bicket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.

Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.

John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.

Charles K. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1334 Filbert street.

Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.

J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.

William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.

Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1042 Arch street.

E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

ROOMS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 11 7 ws3m

CHRONIC DISEASES TREATED
BY
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-jaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painters' Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Pain in the Back, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (these last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterine Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Dougherty, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Brandt, No. 50 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 61 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Dr Pelouze, Third and Chesnut; Ed. McLane, late this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office, or by letter. WE HAVE NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OTHER ELECTRICAL OFFICE IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
10 27 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

OUR FIREMEN.—The new and handsome building for the use of the Fire Association is nearly completed.

The Taylor Hose Company have ordered a new carriage. It is to be painted red.

The carriage of the Niagara Hose Company was so much damaged by a collision on Friday last, that it had to be put out of service for repairs. The Southwark Hose Company's carriage was also damaged on Thursday; it was sent to the shop.

The new house for the America Hose Company, it is expected, will be under roof some time this week.

The new truck building for the Weccacoe Engine will be ready for housing in a week or two.

Eight hundred feet of new steam forcing hose has been ordered by the Western Hose Company; and the Fairmount Fire Company have ordered new wheels for their steamer.

A LADY FALLS DEAD IN THE STREET.—About half-past seven o'clock last evening a respectably dressed lady, named Jane Johnson, about 45 years of age, fell dead on the pavement on Thirteenth street, a few doors above Walnut. She was immediately taken to the drug-store at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Walnut streets, where Dr. Atlee was summoned, who, as soon as he saw her, pronounced her dead. The body was taken to the Station House, Fifteenth and Locust streets, to await the action of the Coroner. It is supposed to be a case of heart disease.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—On Saturday afternoon a fire occurred in the stables of the Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railroad Company, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. A man who was seen to leave the place where the fire took place, was arrested on suspicion of having fired the building, and was locked up for a hearing.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening Edward Edell, employed at Archambault's Engine Works, Beach and Vienna streets, was caught in the shafting, and so seriously injured that he died shortly after his admission into the Episcopal Hospital. The deceased was seventeen years of age, and resided in Huntingdon street, below Cedar.

THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 510 loads of hay, and 75 of straw, were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay and Straw Market, North Seventh street. Best quality Timothy Hay sold at $1·60@1·65 per 100 pounds; mixed and inferior at $1·30@1·40. Straw sold at $1·10@1·20 per 100 pounds. Market dull.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The commission of John G. Butler, the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, was read in Court on Saturday. Mr. Butler will enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office to-day. Mr. Joseph P. Galton, the Court Clerk, is retained, and Isaac McBride and Frederick E. Uber have been appointed office clerks.

GRAND LODGE OF A. Y. M. OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge A. Y. M. of Pennsylvania, will be held to-day at 6 o'clock P. M. The report of the officers, committees, etc., will be heard and considered, and in the evening the annual election for Grand Officers will take place.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL.—Thomas Kelly, supposed to be a resident of Conshohocken, was found lying on the track of the Norristown Railroad, at Manayunk, on Saturday evening, with his skull fractured. The belief was that he had fallen from a train of cars.

SCHOOL CONTROLLER RE-ELECTED.—Mr. H. F. Bucher has been elected a School Controller in the Nineteenth Section, in the place of Mr. James Work, who resigned.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

SECOND WEEK OF
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH,
and of the
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Dion Boucicault's great Drama, in five acts, entitled
THE
Long Strike
OR, THE WORKMEN OF MANCHESTER.
Produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
among which may be named—Fuller's Lane, City of Manchester by Night, the Trial Scene, and the
GREAT TELEGRAPH SCENE.
In this last scene, news from all parts of the world, received by the
THEATRE TELEGRAPH WIRE,
will be read to the audience.
To conclude with
THE LOST CHILD.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 5.
First time of
ISABELLA;
OR, WOMAN'S LIFE.
The piece will be presented with the full strength of
THE TALENTED COMPANY.
Admission to Matinee, 30 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1·15. Curtain rises at 2·15.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
AN ENTIRE NEW PERFORMANCE.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
who will appear
IN AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME,
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.
MR. AND MRS HOWARD PAUL,
in two new pieces and new songs.
EACH EVENING.
To conclude each evening with a grand Drama, by the
FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. H. PAUL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
CLARKE as.....Bob Acres
CLARKE as.....Timothy Toodles
THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 3,
THE RIVALS;
OR, A TRIP TO BATH.
Bob Acres.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Mr. Falkland.....Mr. J. B. Roberts
To conclude with the glorious Comic Drama of
TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
MR. J. S. CLARKE EVERY NIGHT.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
THE GREAT EVENT
EVERY NIGHT AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.

PROFESSOR FREDERICK A. ROESE WILL deliver a course of twenty lectures in English, drawn from the
HISTORY, LANGUAGE, AND LITERATURE OF THE GERMAN NATIONS,
AT THE
HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock beginning on TUESDAY, December 4, omitting December 25 and January 1.
Season tickets at $10.
Family season tickets, admitting three, at $20.
Tickets for one single lecture at $1.
Family tickets, admitting three, for one lecture, at $2.
They may be obtained at the stores of Messrs. J. Andre & Co., Mr. Louis Meyer, Mr. Charles W. A. Trumpler, Messrs. Schaefer & Koradi, and of Mr. Frederick Dick, Janitor of the University. 12 1 3t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

TICKET OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT St.
Remember the Little Ones:
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
And Presentation Festival,
In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Charles F. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Major-General J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. William S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dusen, Manager.
The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD Street, New York! To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS,
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York city	$12,000
1 *Present in United States Greenbacks*	10,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E, New York	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New York	3,000
1 Carriage Horses, and Harness (complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New York, $1500 each	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Rings, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Willis" Patent Hot Water Apparatus, for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $125	1,875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing-Machine	150
20 Silver-plated Tea Setts, @ $75	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 vols. each), being a complete Illustrated History of the War	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, @ $30	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, @ $5	2,500
1000 Call bells and plated fruit Knives @ $3	3,000

The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.:—Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents' Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Back Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves, etc. etc., amounting to... 24,225

Making in the aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at.....$100,000,
Orders may be sent direct to us, enclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a *registered letter at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by the Express, at the following
CLUB RATES:

5	Tickets to one address	40	Tickets to one address.....$25 00
10	" "	90	50 " " " 43 50
20	" "	170	100 " " " 85 00
30	" "	260	25

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, No. 616 BROADWAY, N. Y.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by the Empire Sewing Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New York.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
(Office Florence Sewing Machine Co.) 11 30 3w

HISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SEASON OF EIGHT NIGHTS.
DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU
DEBUT OF MME ADELAIDE HISTORI,
ON MONDAY EVENING, December 10
SUBSCRIPTION.—Persons desirous to subscribe for the entire season, are requested to call or address by letter, on Monday and Tuesday, December 3 and 4, at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. *To defeat speculations*, no more than six tickets will be sold to any person whatever. The regular sale for the first night will commence on Wednesday. Subscriptions for eight nights, $16.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS,
WITH EMMA C. NICHOLS,
OPEN AT
NATIONAL HALL, Market Street, above Twelfth,
FOR ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, December 3.
Doors open at 7. Concert at 8 o'clock. Tickets 35 cents. Family tickets, five for $1·50. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. 11 30 4t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 2m Professors BILDEBRAND & LEWIS

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

HATS AND CAPS.

JAMES C. DENNISON,
Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,
No. 729 POPLAR Street,
Has constantly on hand a large assortment of
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S
HATS AND CAPS.
ALSO,
SPLENDID FUR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. [10 27 stuth2m

HATS, CAPS, FURS.
BARTALOTT & CO.,
No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.
Full and all assorted stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of
LADIES' FURS,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
10 24 wfm2mrp Below Arch.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation—
The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Palmer street, between Race and Vine streets, in the city of Philadelphia, hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1866, gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or interested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 453 Walnut street, in said city, on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., then and there to present their several claims.
This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground, or having rights or burial granted to them by said corporation to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.
11 28 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

ESTATE OF HENRY ROTH, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims, will present them to
JACOB KLEMM, Administrator,
No. 3714 BRIDGE Street;
Or his Attorney, ROBERT P. DECHERT,
11 1 fm6t No. 209 S. FIFTH Street.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARIA JONES, by her next friend, etc., vs. DOUGLASS JONES.
In Divorce, June Term, 1866. No. 37.
To Douglass Jones, respondent.—Sir:—Take notice of a rule this day granted by the Court on you, returnable SATURDAY, December 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case.
GEORGE W. THORN,
11 26 mw2w* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY DICKINSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARGARET OGDEN, Administratrix of the estate of MARY DICKINSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
11 23 fmw5t* AMOS J. KELLY, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH PETERS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of NANCY B. PETERS, Executrix of the last will and testament of SARAH PETERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
11 23 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH H. DANA.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Trustee and Attorney of SARAH H. DANA, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
11 23 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in any Yard, No. 1017 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover and delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND Schuylkill Coal at reduced prices.
11 14 wfm12t* P. McGARRY & SON,
WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE

FINE CHOCOLATE
CONFECTIONS,
MANUFACTURED FROM
NEW COCOA BEANS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street.
10 22 mws

THE ORIGINAL
SIGN PAINTERS.
C. F. WHITMAN & BRO.,
No. 243 RACE STREET.
Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 3 1m

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover, Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 105 JONES' Alley

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 19

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street, above Eighth. 1 29 ly

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
QUARTERED OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4,
White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Palais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 11 25 1m

CHARLES ESTE,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,
OFFERS
Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.
Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 fmw6m

J. C. PERKINS
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 §

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mw5 No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 12 1mrp

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, a man of thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18§ Cutlery Store, No. 136 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 20 tjl

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS,
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 8 No. 114 MARKET Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 5§
L. LADOMUS. T. POWELL. L. P. FISGEL.

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc., etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches etc.,
11 11 mth5rp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine stones, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31 ec2m

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 29

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 15 Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 28§

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18tr No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early§ 8 25

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS.
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.
The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinder pest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 229 DUANE Street, New York.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—YANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
9 4 6m YANKIRK & CO

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED
THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT
Will save the Expense of White Shirts;
Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;
Improve the Appearance;
Save Time in Dressing;
Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;
Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;
Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health
Give joy to the Household;
Make Travelling Pleasant;
Save your Money; and
Keep your Wife in a good humor.
ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
MANUFACTORY,
11 9 fmw1m] No. 44 S. THIRD Street, 2d story.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 00.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3·75 usual price $5·00.
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, SECRETS, GLOVES, HOSE, SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 3m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
No. 40 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, P.
Particular attention given to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIX H Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

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MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.
SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Husbands and Homes," etc. 12mo.
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MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. With highly colored illustrations. 12mo.
THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Antichrist, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. G. Gregory, M.A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. F. Joliffe. Price, $1·25. For sale by
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
(Successor to William S. & Alfred Martien,)
11 10 1m No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1866.

The President's Message.

THE President opens with a recognition of Congress as "the Congress of the United States." He alludes to the abatement of the pestilence which has visited some parts of our country; says that peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the United States; that in all the States the civil authority is maintained by the people thereof; that the enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed; and that the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly passing away.

He then alludes to the measures of "restoration" in the insurrectionary States instituted by the Executive, as set forth in his Message of December 4, 1865. Having progressed thus far, the Executive had nearly exhausted his constitutional authority in the promises, and it only remained for Congress to complete the work by the admission of Senators and Representatives from the restored States.

The President then proceeds to argue at length the question of the admission of "loyal" Senators and Representatives from these States. Ten States are unrepresented; the seats of fifty members of the House of Representatives and twenty Senators are vacant. Their admission would have done much to renew our relations as a people, and to remove causes of discontent on the part of those States; it would have accorded with the principle that taxation and representation should go hand-in-hand; it would have fulfilled those provisions of the Constitution designed to secure to the people of every State the right of representation in Congress. The assumption that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellion of their inhabitants, is said to be incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the avowed objects of the war. The functions of the States were not destroyed, but merely suspended, by the Rebellion. He again urges the admission of "loyal" Senators and Representatives, recapitulating the arguments therefor. Disloyal applicants may be returned to their constituents without admission. If, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, he does not see how the question will be altered by the efflux of time.

The President next drops a word of caution in regard to infractions of the Constitution, and the dangers of consolidation, quoting from Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson. This closes his remarks upon the great political topic of the times. There is no allusion to the Constitutional amendment, none to amnesty or suffrage, none to the New Orleans massacre, none to the late elections. His tone is perfectly respectful towards Congress and in every way unexceptionable.

The remainder of the Message is taken up with embodiment of the facts contained in the reports of the various Secretaries, and with comments thereon.

He rejoices at the exhibit of the condition of our financial affairs made by the Secretary of the Treasury, urges economy in expenditures, and a reduction of taxation, and says that the whole national debt can be paid off in the next twenty-five years.

He commends the condition of the army and navy, and urges early action upon the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes.

The postal service is in good condition, although there is a decrease of revenue in that department of one and one-fifth per cent., and an increase of expenditure of twelve per cent., over last year.

The beneficial workings of the Homestead law are commented on, and the necessity of more stringent safeguards in respect to lands granted for railroad purposes is suggested.

The progress of the Pacific Railroad is most gratifying, and gives promise of its completion within the time prescribed by Congress.

Such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the Mississippi levees is recommended; also, for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of that great river.

He recommends the passage of a law allowing the people of the District of Columbia to elect a Delegate to Congress, with the same rights and privileges as are now accorded to Delegates from the Territories.

The tone of the Message with regard to France is decidedly suggestive. The Emperor, it seems, not long since, determined to postpone the removal of the November contingent of French troops, as he had agreed with this country, with the avowed purpose of recalling them in a body in the spring. Although this determination was not officially communicated to our Government, it at once took notice of it, and expressed its dissent therefrom.

The President hopes that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States *would remain*. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries *might, in that case, be renewed and permanently restored.*

General Sherman's mission to Mexico is said to be to obtain such information as may be important to determine the course of the United States in re-establishing and maintaining proper intercourse with the republic of Mexico.

With regard to Great Britain, the President regrets that no considerable advance has been made towards a settlement of the differences between the two countries growing out of the depredations upon our commerce, and other trespasses of British subjects, during our late war. He excuses the delay, however, on account of the domestic condition of Great Britain, but adds that whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries *cannot be established* until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, *shall be restored* between the respective nations.

The Fenian invasion of Canada is alluded to, and in regard to the convicted prisoners now incarcerated there, the President says that, fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. He adds that he has regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character, and objects; and that, as long as the neutrality laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal."

With regard to the right of self-expatriation, the President says that, as "peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits."

The President closes by saying that "our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and his earnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, *let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government*, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

The Message is well written, and while we cannot coincide with the President's views upon the subject of reconstruction, we are gratified with the moderation with which he sets them forth, and with the respectful tone which he maintains towards the "co-ordinate branches of the Government."

The Work before Congress.

AT noon to-day the gavel of Speaker Colfax called the House of Representatives to order, and the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress commenced. It is in no spirit of exaggeration that we say that the duties devolving on that body are the most vitally important of any that have ever come before our National Legislature. The whole land has been ploughed up by the war, the old order of things has been overturned, and eighteen months of peace have utterly failed to arrange a new foundation. It is for this session to rectify the mistakes of the past and provide for enlightened progress in the future. It would be well if, in its efforts to improve, it avoid the rocks on which the good intentions of so many of its predecessors have been wrecked.

The most obvious advice which the Northern people give to their Representatives, and on the adoption of which rests all the hope of successful and efficient action, is to avoid speech-making. The past few months have afforded every man who had a speech prepared on any subject, an ample opportunity to "get it off" as many times as his ambition desired. All the ground of political arguments have been gone over again and again, and no set speech will tend to throw any more light on any subject. Remembering the adage, that "Speech is silver, silence is gold," let us return to a gold basis as soon as possible.

Having adopted this cardinal principle, a fair opportunity will be allowed for calm and dispassionate argument, and the preparation of such measures as the public welfare demands. It requires no spur to prick the sides of those intent to avenge political treachery, and remove from office *all* those who have purchased place at the sacrifice of principle. That such is the evident determination, the fixed purpose of the Congress of the nation, we are perfectly assured. So, also, in regard to the laws properly applicable to that large territory which once was composed of the Southern Rebel States. Congress will, without doubt, make all needful regulations for the government of that section, and take such steps as will, indeed, make treason odious. That issue has been settled by the Northern people, and will be executed by their Representatives.

While, therefore, these important questions will, we doubt not, be well attended to, we have grave fears lest the excitement of this political work will so far distract attention as to cause them to lose sight of yet more important issues, which do not properly fall under the head of politics. We refer to the questions of finance and tariff. If there is an instrument which must be handled most delicately, that instrument is the circulating medium of a country. Any violent measure, whether for good or ill, will at once produce a bad effect. Gradual and careful change must be made where anything is wanting, and deliberation and financial skill must guide all who seek to control the world of commerce. Until the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is made public, we forbear to recommend such measures as we feel are necessary to the national welfare. We will, however, lay down but a cardinal doctrine on which we are to move. Contract gradually, fund immediately, and protect American industry. The insinuations thrown out by Mr. David A. Wells, lead us to distrust him and every bill which is framed by his sanction. He is willing to sacrifice Pennsylvania in order to aid New England. We direct the especial attention of our delegation to his measures, and feel sure that by timely watchfulness we can defeat any such combination. But we do most earnestly hope that the short time allowed for action will not be frittered away in speech-making, or so engrossed with other things as to lead to the neglect of our most important interests.

Although the present is the short session, there is no need of any hasty legislation. The assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March will insure proper deliberation on all important questions. The power is in the hands of the Republican party. All of the glory of successful administration, and all of the responsibility of heedless legislation, will rest on them. If, through neglect, they allow the nation to be injured, they will be held strictly accountable. Let them so act that the people say, "Well done, good and faithful servants; the confidence we have reposed in you, and the interests we placed in your hands, you have guarded most sacredly."

Report of the Secretary of War.

THE report of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, which we publish elsewhere, deals rather in statistics than opinions, but the figures given speak in language unmistakable of the energy with which the War Department has been conducted, and the wonderful spirit and resources of our nation. A people who can furnish on demand an army of a million and a half of men are indeed great, but still greater is the nation that can within a year receive back into its ranks of subjects an army of that size, and yet feel none of the tumults which have always attended the disbandment of a military force. The rapid increase of our martial force when needed is only equalled by the rapidity with which it was diminished when the emergency was passed. When the war terminated, on May 1, 1865, we had a force of 1,034,664 men. On the 1st of November, 1866, the number stood 11,042. Within eighteen months more than a million soldiers had become citizens, and yet no derangement of our civil polity was felt. That country may well be proud of her sons who, while invincible in war, can as easily adapt themselves to the requirements of peace. At present our total military force counts up 11,000 volunteers and 54,000 regulars—a grand total of 65,000 soldiers, where but two years ago 1,200,000 were employed.

In reference to the arms used in our service, the Secretary appointed a commission, who, after three months' investigation, have secured a weapon which we are assured is "better in all respects than the Prussian needle-gun, while its metallic ammunition is regarded as superior to the latter." This piece of information, together with the assurance that our fortifications are much strengthened, and that, although disbanded, an army of 1,000,000 men could be collected together at once if needed (an assertion made twice in the Report), will do more to keep peace with foreign powers than any of the cringing compromises favored by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary assures us that the Freedmen's Bureau is working energetically to educate the freedmen, and now 150,000 children attend its schools. On application of the States, rations have been, and will be, dealt out to paupers.

The estimates needed by the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, is $25,205,660, while the Freedmen's Bureau asks $3,836,300 as its share.

Such is the substance of the body of the Report, while the voluminous documents which accompany it give details, none of which attract much attention, except the Report of the General-in-Chief.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, lately in session at Memphis, after a long and interesting debate on the relations of the freedmen to the Church, finally decided, by a unanimous vote, that they should be received into full fellowship in the Church, and on equal grounds, as brothers in Christ. Such a decision would have been impossible during the days of slavery. The idea of *Christian fellowship* with a valuable piece of property that you were about to sell on the auction-block to the highest bidder was simply absurd.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the Year 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.—In conformity with the requirements of law, the Secretary has the honor to make the following report:—

In his report under date of the 4th of December 1865, the Secretary estimated, according to the data furnished him by this Department and by the other Departments, that the expenditures of the Government for the three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, would exceed the receipts $112,194,947 20. The result was widely different. The receipts exceeded the estimates $30,905,904 44; the expenditures fell short of the estimates $200,529,235 30. The following statement exhibits the items of increase of receipts and decrease of expenditures in comparison with the estimates:—

Statement of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Expenditures of the United States from October 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866.

RECEIPTS.

	Estimated	Actual.	Excess of receipts
Customs	$100 000 000 00	$132,017,068 55	$32,017 068 55
Lands	500,000 00	532,149 40	32,149 40
Internal Revenue	175,000,000 00	211 607,927 77	37,607,927 77
Miscellaneous	30,000,000 00	48 285,125 90	18 285 125 90
Direct tax		1 943 642 82	1,943 642 82
	305 500,000 00	395 405 905 44	$89,905,905 44
Cash balance Oct. 1, 1865	67,158 515 44	67,158,515 44	
	$372,658 515 44	$462 564,420 88	

EXPENDITURES.

	Estimated.	Actual.	Excess of estimates.
Civil service	$32,904,95 38	$30,485,500 55	$2,598,351 83
Pensions and Indians	12,256,790 94	11,061 285 79	1,195,505 15
War Department	307,788,750 57	119,080,464 50	188,708 286 07
Navy Department	35 000 000 00	26,802,716 31	8,197,283 69
Interest on public debt	96,813,868 75	96,894 260 19	
Deduct deficiency in estimate for interest on public debt			$700,690,626 74 80,391 44
	$484 853,462 64	$284,324,227 34	$200,529,235 30

RECAPITULATION.

Actual receipts, including cash balance	$462,564,420 88	
Estimated receipts, including cash balance	372 658 515 44	
Excess of receipts over estimates		$89,905,905 44
Estimated expenditures	484,853,462 64	
Actual expenditures	284 324 227 34	
Actual expenditures less than estima'd.		200,529 235 30
		$290 435.140 74

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866:—

Balance in Treasury, agreeable to warrants, July 1, 1865	$858,309 15	
To which add balance of sundry trust funds not included in the above balance	2,217 732 34	
Making balance July 1, 1865, including trust fund		$3,076 042 09
Receipts from loans		712,851 563 95
Receipts from customs	$179,046,651 56	
Receipts from lands	665 03 01	
Receipts from direct tax	1,074,754 12	
Receipts from internal revenue	309,226,813 42	
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	67,119 369 91	
		558,033 820 06
		$1,273,969,215 20

EXPENDITURES.

For redemption of public debt	$629 321,725 61	
For the civil service	241,056,961 54	
For pensions and Indians	18,812,416 91	
For the War Department	284 449,701 82	
For the Navy Department	42,324 118 52	
For interest on public debt	133,067,741 69	
	520,756,940 58	
		$1,141,073 666 09
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1866		$132,867 549 11

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1866:—

Balance in Treasury, agreeable to warrants, July 1, 1866		$132,867,549 11
Receipts from loans		174,011,622 24
Receipts from customs	$59,843,174 24	
Receipts from lands	228,399 72	
Receipts from direct tax	340,434 39	
Receipts from internal Revenue	99,166,993 98	
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	7 962,764 24	
		158,551,386 57
		465,430,557 92

EXPENDITURES.

For the redemption of the public debt	$243,583,833 44	
For the civil service	11,813,736 14	
For pensions and Indians	11,788 975 66	
For the War Department	13,833,214 03	
For the Navy Department	7 878,609 17	
For interest on the public debt	33 865,309 93	
		323,041,768 73
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the first day of October, 1866, of		$142,418,779 19

The following statement exhibits the items of increase and decrease of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866:—

Amount of public debt June 30, 1865	$2,682,593,026 92	
Amount of cash in Treasury	858,308 15	
Amount of public debt June 30, 1865, less cash in Treasury		$2,681,734,717 38
Amount of public debt June 30, 1866	$2 783,425 879 21	
Cash in Treasury	132,887,549 11	
Amount of public debt June 30, 1866, less cash in Treasury		2,650,538,330 10
Net decrease		31,196 387 28

This decrease was caused as follows, by payments and *increase of cash in Treasury*:—

Bonds, 6 per cent. acts July 21, 1841, and April 15, 1842	$116,139 77	
Treasury notes, 6 per cent., acts December 23, 1857, and March 3, 1861	2,200 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., act September 9, 1850, (Texas indemnity)	283 000 00	
Treasury notes, 7 30, act July 17, 1861	280,750 00	
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent., act March 1, 1862	89 381,000 00	
Treasury notes 5 per cent., March 3, 1863	38,834 496 00	
Compound interest notes, 6 per cent., act June 30, 1864	34 743 940 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., act March 3, 1864	1 551 600 00	
United States notes, acts July 17, 1861, and February 12 1862	260,441 00	
United States notes, acts February 25, July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863	2,068,760 00	
Postal currency, act July 17, 1862	2,834,707 88	
Cash in Treasury, increased	122,029 239 96	
Gross decrease		$292 575,688 01
From which deduct for increase, by		
Bonds, 6 per cent., acts July 1, 1862, and July 2 1864, issued to Central Pacific Railroad Company, etc., interest payable in lawful money	$4 764 000 00	
Treasury notes, 7 30s, acts June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865, interest payable in lawful money	134,341,159 00	
Temporary loan, 4 5, and 6 per cent., acts July 11, 1862 and June 30, 1864	80,459,135 26	
Gold certificates, act March 3, 1863	10,717,180 00	
Fractional currency, act March 3, 1863	4 949,756 08	
Bonds, 6 per ct., act July 17, 1861	$146,650 00	
Bonds, 6 per ct., act March 3, 1864	3,882,500 00	
Bonds, 6 per ct., act June 30, 1864	8,211,004 00	
Bonds, 6 per ct., act March 3, 1865	103 522,500 00	
		115,782 050 00
Net decrease		$91,233 271 33
		31,196 387 28

The following statement exhibits the items of increase and decrease of the public debt for the four months from June 30, 1866, to October 31, 1866:—

Amount of public debt, June 30, 1866	$2 783,425,879 21	
Amount of cash in Treasury	132,887 549 11	
Amount of public debt, June 30, 1866, less cash in Treasury		$2 650,538,330 10
Amount of public debt, October 31 1866	$2 691,636,968 34	
Add amount of old funded and unfunded debt included in debt of June, 30, 1866, not in statement	114,115 48	
	2,681,751,081 82	
Amount of cash in Treasury	130,926 968 82	
Amount of public debt, October 31, 1866, less cash in Treasury		$2,551,434,121 20
Net decrease		$99,114 208 90

Which decrease was caused as follows, by payments:—

Bonds, 6 per cent., act July 21, 1841, and April 15, 1842	$14,500 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent, act January 28, 1847	1,572,450 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., act March 31, 1848	617,400 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., act September 9, 1850, (Texas indemnity)	175,000 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., act March 3, 1864, (Temporties)	149,750 00	2 629,100 00
Treasury notes, 6 per cent., acts December 23, 1857, and March 2, 1861		6,150 00
Temporary Loan, 5, and 6 per cent., acts February 25, March 17, July 11, 1862, and June 30, 1864		75,172,997 78
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent., acts March 1, 1862, and March 3, 1863		26,209,000 00
Treasury notes, 5 per cent., one and two year act March 3, 1863		500,000 00
Treasury notes 7 30, act July 17, 1861		11,200 00
Compound interest notes, 6 per cent., act June 30, 1864		19,530,030 00
Treasury notes, 7 30, acts June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865		82 237,230 00
United States notes, acts July 17, 1861, an February 12 1862		3,804 80
United States notes acts February 25, 1862 July 11, 1862 and March 3, 1863		10,691 177 00
Postal currency, act July 17, 1862		691 561 75
Gross decrease		208,652,312 75
From which deduct for increase of debt and decrease of cash in Treasury:		
Bonds, 6 per cent., act July 1861	$7,050 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., act March 3, 1865	101,738,500 00	
Bonds 6 per cent., acts July 1, 1862 and July 2, 1864, issued to Central Pacific Railroad Company, etc., interest payable in lawful money	3,840,000 00	
Gold certificates act March 3, 1863	183,500 00	
Fractional currency, acts March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	1 208,165 12	
Cash in Treasury, decreased	2 560,588 49	
		109,538,103 61
Net decrease		$99,114 208 90

The following statement exhibits the items of increase and decrease of the public debt, from the highest point, August 31, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—

Amount of public debt August 31, 1865, as per statement	$2,845,907,626 96	
Amount of old funded and unfunded debt	114,115 48	
	$2,846 021 742 44	
Cash in Treasury	95,218 655 13	
Amount of public debt August 31, 1865, less cash in Treasury		$2,737,803,086 91
Amount of public debt October 31, 1866, as per statement	2,681,636 966 34	
Amount of old funded and unfunded debt	114,115 48	
	2,681 751,081 82	
Cash in Treasury	130,926 968 82	
Amount of public debt, October 31, 1866, less cash in Treasury		2,551,424,121 20
Net decrease		206 379,565 71

Which decrease was caused as follows, by payments and increase of cash in Treasury:—

Bonds, 6 per cent., act January 28, 1847	$1,572,450 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., acts July 21, 1841, and April 15, 1842	144 039 77	
Bonds, 6 per cent., act March 31, 1848	617,400 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., March 3, 1864	1,700,750 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent. act September 9, 1850, (Texas indemnity)	435,000 00	
Treasury notes, 6 per cent., acts December 23 1857 and March 2 1861	8,300 00	
Temporary loan, 4 5, and 6 per cent., acts February 25, 1862 and June 30, 1864	62 146,714 00	
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent., acts March 1, 1863, and March 3, 1863	84,911 000 00	
Treasury notes, 5 per cent., one and two years, act March 3, 1863	31 000,00 00	
Treasury notes, 7 30, act July 17, 1861	295,000 00	
Compound interest notes, 6 per cent., act June 30, 1864	68,518,020 00	
Treasury notes, 7 30, act June 30, 1864, and March 3 1865	105,985,700 00	
United States notes, acts July 17, 1861, and February 12, 1862	134,610 00	
United States notes, acts February 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, and March 3 1863	42,830,174 00	
Postal currency, act July 17, 1862	3 029 739 63	
Suspended requisitions	2 111 0.0 00	
	$5 553,807 67	
Increase of cash in Treasury	42 1 8 905 49	
Gross decrease		447,662,803 16
From which deduct for increase:—		
Bonds, 6 per cent., acts July 17 and August 5, 1861	$114,750 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent. act March 3, 694	3,882,500 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., act June 30, 1864	8 211 0 0 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., act March 3 1865	205 231,000 00	
Bonds 6 per cent. acts July 1, 1862 and July 2, 1864, issued to Central Pacific Railroad Company etc., interest payable in lawful money	8,624 000 00	
Fractional currency, acts March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	4,273,007 45	
Gold certificates act March 3, 1863	10,896 960 00	
	$241,283,237 45	
Net decrease		$206 379,565 71

There statements are in the highest degree encouraging. They are conclusive evidence of the greatness of our resources, and they clearly indicate the patience of the people under self-imposed burdens, and their unwillingness that this debt should be a perpetual incumbrance upon the country.

It is not expected, nor is it perhaps desirable, that the same rate of reduction should be continued. A considerable diminution of taxes was effected by the amendments of the internal revenue law, at the last session of Congress. A further diminution of internal taxes, and a modification of the tariff, which will doubtless lead to a reduction of customs duties on many articles, will be required, in order that production may be increased and new life infused into certain branches of industry that are now languishing under the burdens which have been imposed upon them.

But, after the proper and necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenues will doubtless be sufficient, if the Government shall be economically administered, to pay the current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and reduce the principal at the rate of from four to five millions per month. In order that this may be done however, there must be no additional donations to railroads, no payments but in the fulfilment of contracts, and no unnecessary expenditure of money for any purpose whatever. With proper economy in all the departments of the Government, the debt can be paid by the generation that created it, if wise and equal revenue laws shall be enacted and continued by Congress, and these laws are faithfully enforced by the officers charged with their execution.

That it is the will of the people that it should be paid, and not perpetuated, is clearly indicated by the favor with which its rapid reduction during the past year has been regarded. The idea that a national debt can be anything else than a burden—in which there are some compensations, but still a burden, a mortgage upon the property and industry of the people—is for unatelligent not an American idea. In countries in which the public expenditures are so heavy, or the resources are so small that no reduction of their public debts is practicable, and where national securities become monopolized capital in the hands of moneyed aristocracies, who not only absorb the means, but give direction to the sentiment of the people, public debts may be regarded as public blessings; but no such fallacy will ever be countenanced by the free and intelligent people of the United States.

Nothing in our history has created so much surprise, both at home and abroad, as the reduction of our national debt. The wonder excited by the rapidity with which it was created is greatly exceeded by the admiration of the resolution of the tax-payers themselves that it shall be speedily extinguished. The conviction is becoming fastened upon the popular mind that it is important—for economy in the national expenses, for the maintenance of a true democracy in the administration of the Government, for the cause of good morals and of public virtue—that the policy of a steady annual reduction of the debt should be definitely and inexorably established. Nothing short of this, and that economy in the national expenditures which will render it practicable, will reconcile the people to the burdens of taxation.

A national debt must ever be a severe strain upon republican institutions, and ours should not be subject to it one day longer than is necessary. To the perpetuation of the existing debt of the United States there are also, it may be proper to remark, serious objections growing out of the circumstances under which it was created. Although incurred in a great struggle for the preservation of the Government, and therefore especially sacred in its character its burdens are to be shared by those to whom it is a reminder of humiliation and defeat. It is exceedingly desirable that this, with other causes of heartburnings and alienation, should be removed as rapidly as possible, and that all should disappear with the present generation, so that there may be nothing in the future to prevent that unity and good feeling between the sections which are necessary for true national prosperity.

The Secretary regrets, notwithstanding the large reduction of the national debt, and the satisfactory condition in other respects, of the National Treasury, that little progress has been made since his last report to specie payments. The views presented by him in that report, although endorsed in the House of Representatives by a nearly unanimous vote, were not sustained by corresponding legislation. Instead of being authorized to reduce the paper circulation of the country, according to his recommendations, the amount of United States notes which he was permitted to retire was limited to $10 000 000 for the six months ending October 12, and to $4 000,000 per month thereafter. In the meantime, the reduction of these notes, and of the notes of the State banks, has been nearly balanced by the increase of the circulation of the National banks; and specie commands about the same premium it did when the last Treasury Report was made.

Under these circumstances, feeling sensible of the great responsibility of his position, the Secretary has deemed it safer and better for the country to act according to the dictates of his own judgment, carefully regarding the condition of the markets and of the treasury rather than to take his direction from those who, however intelligent and able, were under no official obligations to the Government, and might be less accurately advised in regard to the actual state of its financial affairs. He has regarded a steady market as of more importance to the people, than the saving of a few millions of dollars in the way of interest; and observation and experience have assured him that, in order to secure this steadiness in any considerable degree, while business is conducted on a paper basis, there must be power in the Treasury to prevent successful combinations to bring about fluctuations for purely speculative purposes.

* * * * * * *

After a careful survey of the whole field, the Secretary is of the opinion that specie payments may be resumed, and ought to be resumed, as early as the first day of July, 1868, while he indulges the hope that such will be the character of future legislation, and such the condition of our productive industry, that this most desirable event may be brought about at a still earlier day.

The following is a statement of the public debt, June 30, 1866, exclusive of cash in Treasury:—

Bonds, 10-40s, 5 per cent., due in 1904	$171 219 100 00	
Bonds, Pacific Railroad, 6 per cent. due in 1895 and 1896	6,042,000 00	
Bonds, 5 20s, 6 per cent., due in 1882 1884, and 1885	722,205,500 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1881	265,317,700 00	
Bonds 5 per cent., due in 1880	18 415,000 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., due in 1874	20,000 0 0 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., due in 1871	7 022 000 00	
		1,21) 221,300 00
Bonds 6 per cent., due in 1868	8,908,341 80	
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1871	9 415,250 00	
Compound interest notes, due in 1867 and 1868	159,012,140 00	
7-30 Treasury notes due in 1867 and 1868	806,751 556 00	
		988 587 291 80
Bonds, Texas indemnity, past due not presented	$350,000 00	
Bonds Treasury notes etc., past due, not presented	3 815 675 80	
		4,374,575 80
Temporary loan, ten days' notice	120,176,106 65	
Certificates of indebtedness, past due, not presented	26,391 040 00	
		146,567 196 65
United States notes	$400 891 368 00	
Fractional currency	27 070,878 96	
Gold certificates of deposit	10,713 180 00	
		$438,676,424 96
Total		$2 783,425,879 21

Cash in Treasury, $132,887 549 11.

Statement of the public debt, October 31 1866, exclusive of cash in Treasury.

Bonds, 10-40s, 5 per cent., due in 1904	$171 069,350 00	
Bonds, Pacific Railroad, 6 per cent., due in 1895 and 1896	8,882,000 00	
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent., due in 1882, 1884 and 1885	823,944,000 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1881	265,324,750 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1880	18,415 000 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., due in 1874	20,000,000 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., due in 1871	7,022 000 00	
Navy pension fund, 6 per ct.	11,750,000 00	
		$1,327 495 100 00
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1868	8,2 0 941 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1867	7 743,500 00	
Compound interest notes, due in 1867 and 1868	148 512,140 00	
7-30 Treasury notes, due in 1867 and 1868	724,014,300 00	
		888,960,181 00
Bonds, Texas indemnity, past due, not presented	384,000 00	
Bonds, Treasury notes, temporary loan, certificates of indebtedness, etc., past due, not presented	36,604,909 21	
		36,988 909 21
United States notes	$390,195 745 0	
Fractional currency	27,588 010 33	
Gold certificates of deposit	10,896,980 00	
		438,630,775 33
Total		$2,681 636 966 34

Cash in Treasury, $130,926 960 82.

The Secretary estimates that the receipts for the three quarters ending June 30, 1867, will be as follows:—

Receipts from customs	$110 000 000 00	
Receipts from lands	500 000 00	
Receipts from internal revenue	186,000,000 00	
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	20,000,000 00	
		$316,500,000 00

The expenditures, according to his estimates, will be:—

For the civil service	37,405,947 39	
For pensions and Indians	12,262 217 21	
For the War Department, including $15,000,000 for bounties	58 804,657 05	
For the Navy Department	23,144 810 21	
For interest on the public debt	105 551 512 00	
		237,169,143 96
Leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of		79,330 856 04

The receipts for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868, are estimated as follows:—

From customs	$145 000 000 00	
From internal revenue	265,000,000 00	
From lands	1 000,000 00	
Miscellan's sources	25 000,000 00	
		$436,000,000 00

The expenditures are estimated as follows:—

For the civil service	$50,067,342 98	
For pensions and Indians	25,388,489 09	
For the War Department including $64 100,000 for bounties	110 861,061 89	
For the Navy Department	30,251,605 26	
For interest on the public debt	123,678 243 00	
		$350,247,641 32
Leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of		$85,752,358 68

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to the accompanying interesting reports of the heads of the respective Bureaus, all of which contain valuable information and suggestions, and indicate the satisfactory manner in which the general business of the Department is being conducted under existing laws and regulations. The efficiency of all the Bureaus would, however, have been greatly increased and the expense thereof would doubtless have been reduced, by the passage of the bill for their reorganization, which was under consideration at the last session. The machinery of the Department, sufficient for the prompt and proper performance of the public business before the war, is insufficient now. The Bureaus need reorganization, and justice and economy demand higher compensation to officers and clerks.

The Secretary is under obligations to the officers and clerks of the Department for the very satisfactory manner in which, with few exceptions, they have, during the past year, performed their important and responsible duties.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—To-morrow the dedication services will be held at the chapel of the Second Baptist Church of Germantown. The services will be held both in the afternoon at 4 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Several of the pastors of the different Baptist churches of the city will be present and take part in the exercises. The dedication sermon will be preached in the evening by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D.D.

The building is commodious and tasteful, and is intended as an adjunct to a larger structure to be erected hereafter. It is forty-three feet in front and eighty-six feet in depth, and is constructed in the Norman style of architecture. It is faced with granite from the quarries at the Falls of the Schuylkill, and ornamented with plain buttresses terminating just below the cornices, which are of dressed stone. The roof has a very steep pitch, and is slated.

The interior consists of a large audience chamber, with very handsome and commodious pews, which are tastefully and comfortably cushioned. There will be also a committee-room, an infant school-room, two dressing-rooms to be used on baptismal occasions, and a large gallery.

The main floor will seat 500 persons and the gallery about 1000. The windows are all glazed with stained glass, and the whole of the interior woodwork is grained in imitation of oak.

The chapel is erected on a portion of the old revolutionary battle-ground on the Chew estate. It has a frontage on Germantown avenue of 131 feet, on Upsal street of 368 feet, and on Morton street of 113 feet. It is therefore amply sufficient for any extension that may hereafter be deemed necessary.

THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This magnificent church, corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, was crowded to excess last evening, by an appreciative audience to hear Rev. A. A. Willits, an old Philadelphia favorite, now the popular pastor of the Lee Avenue Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y. The services in the morning were also largely attended, and Rev. Mr. Willits preached one of his ablest and most admirable sermons, on the Resurrection of Christ, in which he produced many infallible evidences of this great Christian truth, in a style of simplicity and eloquence rarely heard in the pulpit. The evening discourse was on the "Pleasures of Religion," and the peace afforded all those who embrace religion, and make it a rule of their lives.

It has been a long while since the West Arch was so densely packed as it was last evening, and the animated and beautiful scene was only an indication of what will be witnessed in that splendid church every Sabbath, whenever the congregation secure a live, energetic, and eminently Christian pastor. The Rev. Charles Wadsworth, of San Francisco, California, has been called, but as yet his acceptance has not been signified. We doubt whether this great man could attract a more intelligent and attentive audience than greeted Rev. Mr. Willits last evening. There is very great room for improvement in the singing in West Arch.

INSTALLATION OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The proceedings of installation of Judge Allison as President Judge, and of William S. Pierce and F. Carroll Brewster as Associate Judges, were gone through with this morning, accompanied by the usual ceremonies.

The Clerk, after the opening of the Court, was directed by Judge Allison to read the commissions of the newly elected officers, all bearing date of the 15th day of November. The newly elected Judges hold office for ten years, subject to conditions, dating from the 1st day of December, 1866.

After the reading was concluded the Judges took their departure from the Quarter Sessions room, and the usual preliminary business of the Court was commenced.

FLEECED BY A CYPRIAN.—A German by the name of Youst, living in the remote land of New Jersey, came to Philadelphia to see the sights. He wished, moreover, to see the elephant, and one of the largest size. An obliging friend, who can always be had on such occasions, directed him to a menagerie on Locust street, near Eleventh, where his curiosity was gratified very extensively. He got acquainted there with a young damsel by the uncommon name of Annie Smith. The said damsel relieved the pocket of Mr. Youst of his pocket-book, containing $60 in greenbacks. As soon as he discovered his loss he gave the alarm, and had the proprietors and Annie arrested. The two former, George W. Force and Elizabeth Clark, had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and were held in $800 bail each to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Annie was held to answer the charge of larceny.

PLAYING BASE BALL ON THE SABBATH.—Too much cannot be said against the practice of playing ball and other games upon the Sabbath, which is so much indulged in by the young men of the city, to the great annoyance of the people residing in the rural sections. There have been a great many arrests for several Sabbaths past on this very account, but the evil still continues in spite of all. If it were only confined to playing ball, the evil, however reprehensible it might be in a moral point of view, might still be tolerated, but the habits engendered by such practices are subversive of the first principles of law and order, and lead the actors themselves to perpetrate more serious breaches of the peace and good order of the city. As usual, there were many arrests yesterday. The guilty parties were fined and reprimanded.

FEROCIOUS ASSAULT ON POLICE OFFICERS.—Frank Metzger, who is a man of might and of muscle, was arrested last evening, after a severe struggle, at Broad and Coates street. It appears that Metzger was under the influence of spirits (bad), and was consequently very much inclined to be disorderly. Officer Newman undertook to quell his demonstrations, when he turned on the officer and bit him in the leg. He called Officer Woodhouse to his assistance, when the savage turned on him also, and actually chewed off one of the officer's fingers. A third guardian of the peace was called upon the field, and finally law and order prevailed, and Metzger was taken into custody, after a short but tremendous struggle. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $1200 bail to answer.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—William Parliman was brought up with a round turn yesterday afternoon on a charge of leaving the wife of his bosom to make shift for herself, while he enjoyed the pleasure of other company. Mrs. P. objected very strongly to such conduct, and had her lord arrested and taken before Alderman Holme. He was committed in default of $600 bail, and in the meantime will have time to think how mean he was.

John Manly was arrested last night, and when taken to the Southwark Hall Station House made a manly resistance to being searched. The cause was soon evident, as he had a concealed weapon inside his coat, in a breast pocket. Alderman Tittermary committed him to answer.

ON A "BENDER."—James Keating, a disciple of "Old Rye," was arrested last Saturday night, at a very late hour, whilst indulging in some very noisy pleasantries at a place Third and Carter's alley. It is alleged that James was in a very happy state of intoxication, and went into the place and began to throw the furniture, living and otherwise, around in a miscellaneous manner. The assistance of a guardian of the night was called, and James was politely informed that his company was wanted. He had a hearing before Alderman Hurley yesterday, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS, AS PUBLISHED IN "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH," will be on sale to-day at the news stand, S. W. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, which will be kept open until 10 P. M., for the sale of the above, together with the latest illustrated papers, etc.

THE FINE ARTS.—We call attention to Messrs. Birch & Sons' advertisement of the sale of a collection of choice oil and water-color paintings, now on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street. The sale takes place on Thursday evening next.

THE NEWEST GAME.—
There's a strange game, entirely new,
By the inventor called "fly loo."
With lumps of sugar it is played,
In order on the table laid.
And that on which a fly does land,
The first, is hailed the winning hand.
Thus, any project, grave or funny,
Serves to part dunces from their money,
While wise men with *their* cash procure
From Tower Hall, a profit sure.

WE HAVE *Good Serviceable Overcoats as low as*.....$12 00
Finest French Beaver Overcoats up to..... 40 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *Good Cassimere Suits as low as*.... 15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits up to 45 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *Good Black suits as low as*..... 22 00
Finest French Black Suits up to... 50 00
And all intervening grades

WE HAVE—*in short—the largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

Half way between { BENNETT & CO., FIFTH AND TOWER HALL, SIXTH STS. 518 MARKET STREET.

NO. 1124 CHESNUT STREET.—
All the latest novelties in
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
Black Velvet Cloaks,
Velvet Beaver Cloaks,
Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Chinchilla Beaver Cloaks.
New styles of Astrachan Cloaks, trimmed with *Angola Fringe*—Muffs to match.
W. P. CAMPBELL.

NO. 1124 CHESNUT STREET,
A beautiful, rich, and varied stock of
LADIES' FURS!
Russian Sable, Siberian Squirrel,
Hudson's Bay Sable, Grey Crimes,
Mink Sable, Black Persian,
Chinchilla. Black Astrachan,
Royal Ermine, White Angola
"Grebe" Collars and Muffs—a great novelty.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS!
In all colors and at all prices.
W. P. CAMPBELL.

IF HE WHO CAUSES two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, then he who places in the hands of the public the means of curing disease is more so. Dr. Humphreys has been over ten years preparing his Homœopathic Specifics for the public, and has elaborated the most complete, simple and successful system ever known for families or individuals. His preparations have an established and merited reputation. See advertisement. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 923 Chesnut street.

AS YOU GO UP TOWN stop at Whitman's, No. 818 Chesnut street, and take home a box of Candies to the dear ones. They are pure and nice, and will not disarrange the most delicate system.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

BUY YOUR Black Cake, the best in the world, of Morse & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to G. W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, AND PIECE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SPLENDID CUTTERS, AND THE BEST WORKMANSHIP, AT PERRY & CO.'s GREAT STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH. SIGN OF "STAR."

BISHOPS AND DIVINES, including the Revs. Potter, Hopkins, Dix, Tyng, Smith, Newton, Cox, Morgan, Weston, Huntington, Muhlenberg, and Vinton; also, Gustave Dore artist; Kate Bateman, actress; King and Queen of Prussia; Thiers, the statesman; with articles on the character of Shakespeare; Education, by John Neal; Society; Suffrage; Walking; Shaking Hands; A Natural Life; Health; Sleep; Death; in December *Phrenological Journal*. Pictorial Double Number. 20 cents; a year, $2. Newsmen have it. Address Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y., or J. L. Capen, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The first thing the new Congress will probably do, after hearing the President's Message read, will be to adjourn and go to their respective hotels, and gather in small squads, and compare their new suits of clothes together, which most have bought of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, in this city, and there discuss the merits and price of their bargains.

J. W. HORNOR, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, says that Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water cured him of Scrofula. He had thirty-seven running ulcers when he commenced taking the medicine. Persons afflicted should make a note of this, and send to J. P. Dinsmore, No. 86 Day street, New York, for a circular concerning this remarkable remedy.

COME EARLY IN THE DAY, as the days are short, if you desire a Photograph gem of yourself, at S. F. Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street. Six card, or one large picture, for $1.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DAVIS, PORTER & COATES, Publishers and Wholesale Dealers IN Colored Toy Books and Juveniles, OFFER TO DEALERS THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF JUVENILE BOOKS *IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.* No. 21 South SIXTH Street, 12 3 mwf6t PHILADELPHIA.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE BY THE YARD.
Just received one case, containing three very choice patterns, really beautiful, only 8½ cents a yard. This is about the gold value.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS for Christmas Presents, from $3 to $12 50 a pair the best for the price, and the largest assortment from which to select.
WHITE TARLATAN, for evening dresses, about twenty different qualities, from 40 cents to 95 cents, better than regular goods for the price.
FRENCH MUSLIN, for Dresses, several qualities of really cheap goods, just received.
REAL VALENCIENNE LACE HDKFS., for the Holidays, from $4 50 to $12 50 just the wholesale price for them.
EMBROIDERED HDKFS., for the Holidays.
GENTS' HEM STITCHED LINEN HDKFS., for the same.
LADIES' do. do. do., for the same.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CORDED BORDERED LINEN HDKFS., by the dozen, suitable for useful presents. Parties shopping for the approaching Holidays would find it pleasant and profitable to visit WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 36 North EIGHTH Street. 1t*

THIRD EDITION

XXXIXth CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WELCOME TO WASHINGTON.

Chief Justice Carter's Address.

The Reply of Speaker Colfax.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Congress was formally welcomed to-day at the Capitol by the respective Republican organizations of the capital.

The following is Judge Carter's address of welcome:—

It is made my pleasure and duty, by the loyal citizens of the District of Columbia, under their various organizations, to tender a welcome to the Union members of the Thirty-ninth Congress. In their name I now welcome you, one and all, to their hospitality; and the welcome is given as an expression of respect for your wisdom and patriotism, and national law-makers, as well as the municipal legislators of this District.

Yielding all honor to the nation's defenders in the field, and without reflecting upon the other branches of the Government, or the integrity of the distinguished functionaries who occupy the seats of Executive and Judicial power, and with no disposition to flattery, we may be permitted to say that a nation saved bears testimony that we have no mistaken regard. A nation saved from the conspiracies of the European powers—saved from the parricidal efforts of domestic foes—saved from bankruptcy—saved from slavery.

A nation saved not in its sins, but from its sins. A nation saved in all its liberties at home to be and to continue the prophet of liberty for the world, and that nation transferred in the catalogue of nations, by the very process of its trials, from an experimental to a permanent and paramount power. These results made painfully clear by the national trials, fresh in the memory of all, through which the republic has passed, and is passing to certain triumph, together with our knowledge of your unintimidated fidelity to principal and Roman firmness in its defence, commend the homage of our political and personal regard. Much has been done, much remains to be done.

It has been not inaptly said that this is a Government "of the people, by the people, for the people." That people have spoken at the ballot-box. In our theory of government the source of power in their electoral judgments they have demanded that the ways of the nation shall be readjusted in such wise, to assure personal liberty to all, without regard to color or condition.

In the light of this deliberate and emphatic verdict of the people, made inviolable by the memories of sacrifice and blood, by law that the great national trust shall be administered by the nation's defenders and in the spirit.

Well, they command, and Congress and Presidents must obey. We return them to these halls to carry out and enfore this decision of the rulers of the nation, the people. No man can misunderstand their will. Four points have been settled by them beyond all controversy:—

First. That the work of reconstruction must be in the hands of those who have been the friends and not the enemies of the nation; that it must be based on the granite of loyalty, and not the quicksands of disloyalty; and that those whose wicked leadership and guilty repudiation of solemn oaths plunged a peaceful country into the bloody conflict of civil war shall not be clothed with power to legislate for the widows and orphans, the kith and kin of the men they have slain in their attempt to slay the nation itself.

Second. That the promise of Abraham Lincoln, in his immortal proclamation, that the freedom of emancipated millions should be maintained, must be fulfilled, both in letter and in spirit, and guaranteed beyond any power of abridgment, in our supreme law, forbidding interference by any unfriendly State, with the privileges and immunities of the liberty granted by the whole nation to all its people.

Third. That no person shall be disfranchised in this republic on account of their race, and yet have their numbers counted to confer increased political power on those disfranchising them.

4. That the national debt, the cost of our national existence, shall be forever sacred, and that all debts or claims growing out of the Rebellion, or the breaking of fetters that ended it, shall be forever held null and void; and the people also declared as their desire and will that Congress should enforce this decision of theirs by appropriate legislation.

Free as these few but vital points were, from every consideration of revenge and malice, looking only as they did to public justice and public safety, and even more generous than just, it was certainly to have been expected that if there was in the regions whose people had warred on our country so bitterly for years, still existing any lingering love for the Union, any sorrow for their crimes, these essential requirements would have been assented to promptly, or, if not promptly, at least as soon as the elections had manifested the nation's will; but, on the contrary, they are spurned and scornfully rejected by those who control public opinion and wield political power in the South.

The recent elections of the most conspicuous secessionists in North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, etc., with their Gubernatorial messages, is the defiant reply. Rejecting the Constitutional amendment, they insist on representation in Congress and the Electoral College, for all but four millions of their former slaves, thus ascending to enlarged and increased law-making power in consequence of their rebellion, while at the same time they not only disfranchise them, and refuse them the rights and the protection of citizenship, but by disgraceful and oppressive laws, pretending to regulate labor contracts, and to punish vagrancy, reduce those whom the nation made free to a condition of subserviency and seridom but little, if any, better than slavery itself.

Yet, while we cannot compel them to approve the Constitutional amendment, our duty to the nation, to justice, to liberty, and to humanity is none the less. Exponents of the popular will, as we are, we cannot avoid that duty; indeed, we may see in it the finger of Providence. Like our fathers, we have in the past few years builded better than we knew.

In the earlier stage of the war, how willingly would an overwhelming majority of the people have consented to perpetual slavery in the republic, if Southern traitors had taken from our lips the bloody chalice of civil war, which they compelled us to drain to its very dregs! But God willed otherwise; and at last, when every family altar had been crimsoned with blood, and every cemetery and churchyard crowded with patriot graves, the nation rose to a higher plane of duty, and resolved, in these halls, that slavery must die.

When the storm cloud of war passed away, God's smile shone on our banners. Victory after victory blessed our gallant armies, and the crowning triumph was won that gave salvation to the Union and freedom to the slave.

Since then we have been earnestly struggling for reconstruction on some enduring and loyal foundation. Stumbling-blocks have impeded our progress, and when at last a mild and magnanimous proposition is made, embodying no confiscation, no banishment, no penalties of the offended law, we are baffled by a hardening of heart against it, as inexplicable as it seems irremovable.

Does it not seem as if again the Creator is leading us in His way rather than our own? And, as we turn for light, does it not flash upon us that He again requires the nation to conquer its prejudices?

And as He, so far above us, has put all human beings under an equality before the divine law, and called them all His children, He demands that we shall put all under an equality before the human law, so that every one in all the regions poisoned by the influence of slavery and the principle of treason, shall be clothed with all rights necessary for the fullest and surest self-protection against tyranny, outrage, and wrong, and not left defenseless to the mercy of those who so long extended no mercy to the Government they sought to destroy.

The question naturally arises, How can this be done? Surrounded by these able jurists, patriots, and statesmen returning here, as they do, crowned with an unparalleled popular endorsement, it might not be fitting to anticipate their arguments on these vital themes in the session just opening; but, when the Constitution declares in its opening sentence that "all Legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States," when it solemnly enjoins "that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government," and when it gives to Congress full authority to make all laws which will be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof, the duty and its excuse seemed to have been specially anticipated by our supreme law.

Since President Johnson declared, in May, 1865, that the Rebellion had destroyed all civil government in the rebellious States, Congress has recognized none of the Governments established there under the authority of military law, except the Rebel-disfranchising Government of the State of Tennessee. It has yet to settle the question, under the oaths of its members to support and defend the Constitution, whether these provisional and unrecognized Governments, in which those who have been the bitter enemies of the republic are dominant in their executive, legislative, and judicial departments; where to have been a soldier of the Union, dead or dying, is a reproach; where devotion to the lost cause of treason is openly avowed, and is the guarantee of popular favor; where the colors and the heroes of the Rebellion are enthusiastically hailed, and where citizenship is refused to the only people in their midst who, as a class, have been loyal, are or are not republican forms of government. I repeat, it is the duty of the United States to guarantee and protect, leaving this and kindred questions to those who will so ably discuss them. Can we not all say, as loyal, patriotic, and justice-loving citizens, as forgus and our children, the vow which we have given for justice and humanity is registered in heaven.

"No black laws in our order,
No pirate on our strand;
No traitors in our Congress,
No slaves upon our land."

Speaker Colfax replied to Judge Carter's address as follows:—

Fellow-citizens:—Only four months have passed away since the first session of the Congress closed, and the members whom you now greet with such generous and earnest welcome, returned to their homes, to render an account of their stewardship to the people, and to discuss before that tribunal, from which there is no rightful appeal, the gravest issues ever submitted on the battle field, to which treason invited the nation.

Our heroic defenders, amid the storm of shot, and shell, and flame, on sea as well as on shore, has triumphantly decided that our star gemmed banner should never become the winding sheet of the world's best hopes, but after their conflicts and other sacrifices, it remained for the people at the ballot-box, and the people's Senators and Representatives in these halls of legislation to guard the country against another rebellion deluging the land in blood, and after this terrible contest for national existence, to reconstruct on such enduring corner-stones that posterity would realize to the latest "syllable of recorded time" that our fallen heroes had not died in vain.

But four months since we left this Capitol, and ye how crowded with events. The bloody and wicked massacre at New Orleans, the very week after our adjournment, and the extraordinary speech of the President at St. Louis, palliating the guilt of the murderers, and charging its grave responsibility on the Congress of the United States. The two great Philadelphia Conventions, memorable for the frank acknowledgement that those who denounced Congress are really arm in arm with the men who, trampling on broken oaths, have sought to destroy the nation's life, and the other honored by the presence of the faithful loyalists who, when the storm of treason swept over their State, refused to bow the knee to Baal.

The expulsion from office of thousands trusted and commissioned by our martyred President, to whom more than any other equal number of men the present Administration was indebted for the power it wielded, their only crime being inflexible fidelity to the principles professed by the successful candidate for Vice-Presidency in the canvas of 1864. The hundreds of speeches of the Presidential tour throughout the land, and their republication in millions of copies in all our prominent papers bring the issues to the hearthstone of every voter.

The significant response of the people from ocean to ocean, condemning the policy of which they had heard so much, and attesting their unshaken confidence in the Congress which had stood so fearlessly, so faithfully, and so immovably in the pathway of duty and of right. Our Republic has been making history in these past four months. Thank God, in this land the people are the only rulers. Every year they resume their power, and at the ballot-box, given to them by the dead of the Revolution, they make and unmake Congress. They rebuke or condemn administrations.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The steamers *City of Baltimore* and *America*, from Europe November 21, have arrived here. The ships *Ferdinand Hermine, Cyrene, Virginia*, and *Queen of the South* has all arrived out from New York.

The steamer *Atrato*, from the West Indies, is still doing quarantine off Spithead.

The cholera has diminished considerably in London.

Mr. Kavanagh has been returned for Wexford over Heanessy by a majority of 761 votes.

The iron-clads *Provence* and *Magnanime* were ordered to be ready to sail by November 20, on a special mission.

There is much anxiety in Paris about the guarantees to be given to the holder of debentures of the two Mexican loans made in France for Maximilian.

Spain.

The South American republics at war with Spain have accepted France and England's mediation. Troops are now stationed at the different railroad stations, to be ready for any disturbances throughout Spain.

The King, accompanied by Marshal Narvaez, reviewed the Madrid garrison. The King was enthusiastically cheered.

Austria.

The Mexican intelligence by the *China*, that Maximilian had left Vera Cruz, to avoid meeting General Castelnau, and that, before leaving, the Emperor had appointed Marshal Bazaine as regent, is not believed at Vienna.

Holland.

The Dutch Chambers have been opened. The speech from the throne says that the Budget will be brought forward immediately.

Italy.

The King had arrived at Verona, where he met with an enthusiastic reception.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, December 2.—The Tennessee Institute for the Deaf and Dumb will be opened on Monday next. It has been closed during the war,

Financial News.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The following are the quotations for United States securities at the 10:30 o'clock call this morning:—

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881	112	113
" " 5-20s, 1862	108	108½
" " 5-20s, 1864	106½	106½
" " 5-20s 1865	107	107¼
" " 10-40s	99	100
" " 7 30's, first series	105½	105½
" " 7 30s, second series	105½	105½
" " 7 30's, third series	105½	105½

John H. Surratt Arrested in Egypt—No Doubt at all of his Identity.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The State Department received to-day a despatch by the Atlantic cable, dated this day, December 2, of which the following is a copy:—

"Have arrested John H. Surratt, one of President Lincoln's assassins. No doubt of identity.

"CHARLES HALE,
"U. S. Consul-General, Alexandria, Egypt."

It appears, as we learn from official sources, that Surratt was arrested in Italy, as heretofore reported, whilst serving in the Papal Zouaves, and afterwards escaped. The Pope promptly gave the necessary order for his arrest, upon the request of our Minister, Mr. King; notwithstanding there was no treaty between the United States and the Papal Government, binding the latter to grant the request of Mr. King. Surratt was traced after his escape to Egypt, and arrested, as stated. As incidental to the above, it may be stated that Mr. Boutwell, in the caucus on Saturday evening, made the statement that the Government had known of the whereabouts of Surratt for six months.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—John McVey was charged with a breach of the act of Congress of July 13, 1866, which requires distiller to give notice in writing to the assessor of the District, stating the style under which said business is to be carried on, also the name and place of residence of the person carrying on said business, and whether the business is a distillery or a rectifying establishment. Verdict guilty.

Michael P. Shields was charged with not giving a bond under the same act. Verdict, guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, December 3, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 10-40s sold at 100. 108¾ was bid for old 5-20s; 112½ for 6s of 1881; and 105¼ for August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 76 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for Hestonville; 32 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 31½ for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

In Canal shares there was very little doing.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141; 11 A. M., 141¼; 12 M., 141½; 1 P. M., 141⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$200 US 5-20s 62 reg 107
$1500 U S 10-40s. reg 100
$3000 Penn 6s..coup 103
8 sh F & M Bk..c. 132
100 sh Ph & E...b30 31½
100 sh Readings..s5 49 3-16
200 sh do..lotsb10 56½
100 sh do.....s5 56
200 sh do..lotsb30 56½
100 sh do.....b30 56¾
5 sh Leh Nv scp (p 52
51 sh C & A..lots..130
10 sh do.....130
400 sh Pa R....lots.. 54
5 sh do..lots.56 54
45 sh Norris'n R.lts 64
200 sh Sch N pf...s60 34
24 sh Leh Val...lts 67
100 sh Ocean..... 4

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$6000 5-20s 65 Je &J 108½
$1000 do....1864 107
$2000 Citys.nw c&p 99½
$5000 do...c&p. 99½
$800 do o.a c&p 96
$2000 Sun & Erie 7s 98½
18 sh Pa R R...b5.. 54½
20 sh N Central.... 48
25 sh do..... 48
39 sh Cam & A.....130
10 sh do.....130
2 sh Ches & Del Ca.115
8 sh Sch N pf.... 35½
200 sh Hestonville R 14½

SECOND BOARD.

$800 City 6s, n. c&p 9½
$2000 do. o d c&p 96
$1000 U S 7s-30s July 104½
5 sh C & A.....130
1c sh Penna R..... 54½
50 sh 13th & 15th... 20
100 sh Cata pf..... 28½
200 sh do..... 28½
200 sh do..... 28½
100 sh do..... 28⅝
500 sh Read..... 54½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, December 3.—The Flour Market has again been excessively dull, and it is almost impossible to give reliable quotations. There was scarcely any demand for home consumption, and the only sales reported were in a retail way at $8@8·50 per bbl for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $11@12·25 for Northwestern extra family; $12@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. On the absence of sales, we quote Rye Flour at $7·25 per bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat Market is devoid of spirit, and in the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2·65@2 85, Southern do. at $2·90@3·10, and white at $3 20@3·20. Rye is held at $1·23@1 25 for Western, and $140 for Pennsylvania. Corn is not much sought after. Sales of old yellow at $1·14@1·16 and new do. at 90@93c. Oats are inactive; small sales at 57@59c. for Southern and Pennsylvania. No sales were effected in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at $9@10 per 64 lbs. for old and new. Timothy ranges from $3 25 to $3 50. Flaxseed is selling at $3·25@3 30.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales at $2·36@2 37 for Pennsylvania, and $2 48 for Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICES

HENRY VINCENT,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER
The friend of JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., and the advocate of our country's cause, has consented to deliver
A LECTURE IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL UNION CHURCH,
FOURTH STREET, BELOW ARCH,
ON THE EVENING OF MONDAY, December 3
ON JOHN WESLEY,
His Glorious Life, Teachings, and Actions.
Doors open at 6¾. Lecture to commence at 7¼ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets; Higgins & Perkinpine, No. 56 North Fourth street; S. S. Book room, No 1018 Arch street; Thomas T. Mason, No 428 Market street, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 3t*

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN
Oil and Water Color Paintings,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 6,
At 7½ O'Clock,
AT OUR ART GALLERY,
No. 1110 CHESNUT Street,
Will be sold a collection of CHOICE PAINTINGS, Oil and Water Colors, embracing fine specimens of the works of—

Meyer Von Bremen,	Wainwright,
Von Saben,	Notterman,
Brochart,	Zraver,
Zimmerman,	Matohn,
Robbs,	Retzsch,
Leunnous,	Janshelm,
Lempuiter,	Boettcher, and others
Seel,	

The paintings are now open for exhibition, free, until the evening of sale.
12 5 4t§ THOMAS BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers.

SILVER-PLATED AND STEEL-BLADE Ivory-Handle Table Cutlery (Carvers and Steels), with a fair variety of other styles, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR USEFUL GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS, examine the stock of Hardware and Cutlery at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BOXES AND CHESTS OF TOOLS SUITABLE for Gifts to lads or gentlemen, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED LIGHT MANUfacturing business for sale. But little capital required. Address, with real name, G. B. B., P. O. Box 2816. 1t*

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

The Fenian Excitement Increasing—Mystery About James Stephens—A Great Reform Meeting in London To-day—The Latest Financial and Commercial News, Etc.

To the U. S. and European Associated Press.

THE FENIANS.

More Troops Sent to Ireland—Where is James Stephens?

LONDON, December 3.—Two regiments of troops have been ordered to leave here to-day for Ireland. The Fenian excitement is on the increase; various rumors and reports continue to be circulated in regard to the whereabouts of James Stephens, chief organizer of the Irish Republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Popular Congress in Session.

LONDON, December 3.—An immense reform demonstration is in progress in this city this forenoon.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 3, noon.—Cotton opens firmer, with an advance of ⅛d. Sales to-day 18,000 bales, middling Uplands at 14¼d.

LONDON, December 3, noon.—Consols are quoted at 88¾, ex-div.; United States Five-twenties, 70½; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 77; Erie Railroad shares, 45¾.

The Opening of Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The weather is as pleasant as could possibly be desired. The galleries of the two branches of Congress are densely crowded. Those of the House are not sufficiently large to accommodate all seekers of admission. The members of the House are present in full force.

Long before noon, the men of both parties were seen shaking hands with marked cordiality, and conversing on other subjects than politics. A mere looker-on would scarcely suspect that differences on any subject ever divided them, so happy are they in their greetings.

The Rev. Dr. Boynton opened the House with a prayer of thankfulness for the results of the late elections, which tend, he said, to establish the principles of liberty to all classes and conditions.

The roll of members was called, when 146 answered to their names. Three new members were sworn in from Tennessee, and two from Kentucky.

A committee was appointed to call on the President, to inform him that Congress had assembled and was ready to receive any communication.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the 13th section of the act of July 17, 1862, which section authorizes the President to grant pardon and amnesty to persons who took part in the Rebellion.

Mr. Finch (Ohio) objected, and the rules were suspended so as to allow the bill to be introduced.

Mr. Eliot's bill was then put upon its passage, and was passed by a vote of 111 to 29.

A resolution was adopted, calling for information as to the arrest and escape of John H. Surratt.

A bill was introduced and referred directing the sale of $2,000,000 of gold, by the Secretary of the Treasury, every Monday.

Also a bill for the meeting of Congress on the 4th of March.

2 P. M.—The President's Message has just been received.

Mr. Stevens moved to postpone the reading until to-morrow.

The motion was rejected, and the Clerk proceeded to read the Message.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to regulate removals from office, which was made the order for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence (Ohio), the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a mode of proceeding in cases of impeachment.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock precisely, by Mr. Foster. President *pro tem.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Gray, of the Baptist Church.

The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Mr. Poland, elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Collamer till March 4, 1867. Also the credentials of Mr. Edmunds for the unexpired term of Mr. Foote, till March 9, 1869.

Mr. Rosseau (Mo.) presented the credentials of Messrs. Cattell and Frelinghuysen, the former Senator elect, the latter Senator appointed from New Jersey.

Messrs. Edwards, Poland, Cattell, and Frelinghuysen came forward and took the required oath of office.

The following Senators were present:—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, and Yates.

Absent—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Guthrie, Henderson, Hendricks, McDougall, Nye, Riddle, Sprague, and Stewart.

Mr. Cragin (N. H.) presented the credentials of George G. Fogg, appointed to fill

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

What Shall We Do to be Saved?

From the Tribune.

Following the depression of defeat that seized the hearts of the Rebel citizens of the South, came arrogant and overreaching confidence, based on the old dogma that by cotton the South controlled the world. In the autumn of 1865, the declaration that "the world must have cotton, and the South alone can supply it," was as frequently and emphatically repeated as during the winter of 1860 and the spring of 1861, when the assumption of British intervention was based on the prediction of a cotton famine in Manchester. The rush of speculators from all parts of the world into the Southern States to gather up the cotton that had escaped the destruction of the Rebellion, the leasing of plantations by Northern men, the influx of capital and supplies into all of the Southern cities, the offers of factors to advance means to planters to make crops, and the anxiety of freedmen to labor, combined to inspire the belief that, notwithstanding his poverty and defeat, the cotton-planter still ruled the nations and commanded their finances.

In the spring of 1865, the disheartened, demoralized planters offered to sell plantations for from $5 to $20 per acre that before the war would have commanded from $50 to $120 per acre; but in the winter of the same year, encouraged by the events of the summer and fall, they advanced their prices to $25 and $50, and many who had been exceedingly anxious to sell at any price, however low, subsequently refused to sell for any reasonable consideration.

When the planting season opened, the whole region of the cotton-growing zone was big with hopeful efforts, and it was confidently predicted that, in defiance of the disorganization of the labor and the poverty of the planters, nearly a full average crop of cotton would be produced.

Millions of capital were invested in the purchase of stock and supplies, laborers were employed at high rates, plantations were leased at prices per annum exceeding what they could have been purchased at ten months earlier, and every effort was put forth to produce cotton. Every other crop and enterprise were sacrificed to cotton. The whole South was devoted to one purpose, in the firm belief that the production of a large cotton crop would again place them independent of the North and the world. The old spirit of intolerance again took possession of the land, and no Northern man, who did not lend money to Rebels or damn Yankees without stint, was tolerated in the society of "Southern gentlemen."

A terrible calamity, which threatened irretrievable ruin on all, soon fell upon the over-confident planters. The old cotton seed that had remained in the gin-houses since 1860 failed to germinate. A second and a third planting were made, and still no stand was obtained. The price of good seed advanced to $5 per bushel, and could be obtained only in small quantities from planters who had planted cotton during the war. This misfortune threw the whole crop fully a month late, and this made it subject to later casualties. In some portions of the South the lands were inundated, and the entire crop was swept away by the floods. When the waters subsided, many of the overflowed plantations were replanted. In other places the early and long-continued drouth stinted the plant and cut short its production of fruit.

Still, there was confidence in the vigor of the plants and the propitiousness of the later season; and, during the month of August, it was confidently believed that nearly 3,000,000 bales of cotton would be picked and marketed in the United States. Early in the month of September, however, the destructive millions of the army-worm made their appearance, and swept across the entire Gulf belt of the Cotton States from the Rio Grande to the Atlantic, seriously damaging the most advanced plants, and totally destroying the late planted and backward crops.

Had the worthless seed, the late frosts, the floods, and the drouth not belated the growth of the plant, the appearance of the worm in September would not have materially reduced the yield of cotton; but all these combined made it a most disastrous year, such as is not experienced once in a quarter of a century.

Planters who had employed borrowed capital pledged their crops for its payment. In most cases the proceeds will not reach, and the planter remains in debt to his factor, and is without means to continue planting next year, or to support himself in idleness. To add to the misfortunes of the situation, but little corn was planted, and that, too, has failed through out the entire South. It will, therefore require an immediate outlay to purchase forag for the stock and food for the laborers.

In many cases the freedmen had contracted to labor for an interest in the crop, and during the year were credited for such articles as they chose to purchase, so that the failure of the crops gives them but a pittance for their year's service, and that, with more, is swallowed up in payment of what they have already received.

Merchants, factors, and capitalists, who supplied the funds to the planters, have received so little in return that they are not in a condition to advance additional sums next year. There seems thus to be a dead-lock in the industrial affairs of the South.

As an example of the condition of merchants, we cite the case of a gentleman in New Orleans, strongly backed by Northern capital, who this year advanced over $600,000 to planters in the Gulf States, and now expects to receive only $200,000 in return.

In view of these circumstances, and the political discouragement suffered in the defeat of President Johnson's policy, the South just now is more seriously depressed in spirit and material resources than it was in the spring of 1865. Again, land is offered for sale at exceedingly low prices, emigration schemes are agitated, and men and money are besought to come to their relief, no matter from what State or nation they may emanate.

Misfortune and poverty are often the most potent teachers of virtue and common sense. So in this case, men who swore that not one foot of Southern soil should be sold to Northern men, now pray that Northern men, "Abolitionists and all," shall come and buy freely and cheaply. Even from the State of Mississippi, where Legislatures enact most cruel laws against laborers, and Executives issue most vindictive proclamations and make most foolish speeches, we have an agent and a pamphlet offering for sale to Northern men, without distinction of political creed, over one hundred plantations. It therefore again becomes the privilege, if not the duty, of capitalists, farmers, and mechanics in the North to determine how speedily and in what manner the late Rebel States shall be reconstructed and redeemed.

The President and Chief Justice Chase on Negro Suffrage.

From the Herald.

"Chief Justice Chase coincides with the President," as we are informed from Washington, "in the recommendation he is about to make to Congress" on Southern restoration, embracing a general amnesty to persons involved in the late Rebellion, as an equivalent for negro suffrage. It further appears that "strong influences have been brought to bear on the President to induce him to modify his views" in relation to this suffrage-amnesty plan, but that "he has positively declined to accede to such influences."

The whirligig of politics brings together strange bedfellows, as in the case of Captain Botts and Captain Tyler sleeping together under the same blanket; but not even the most visionary politician of 1865 dreamed that Chief Justice Chase, on the question of negro suffrage, would "coincide" with President Johnson in 1866. We accept the President's new departure as an approach to a reconciliation with Congress, and perhaps the Chief Justice may be aiming at this object. It must not be forgotten, however, that though thrown in the background by President Lincoln's superior claims and popularity in 1864, Chief Justice Chase is still supposed to be looking to the Presidential succession; and that in this view, in 1865, with the collapse of the Rebellion, he was first in the field as a missionary in the South, in favor of universal suffrage, negroes and all. We must not forget that General Grant stands on the amendment platform, and that the Chief Justice may be aiming to set up another.

As to Southern restoration, it is a matter of no material importance whether the Chief Justice coincides with the President or opposes his plan, inasmuch as the plan of Congress has been approved by the responsible States and people of the Union, thus making it the duty of Congress to co-operate with said States and people to engraft this plan upon the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. The plan of a general amnesty in exchange for universal or impartial suffrage does not reach the case, and unless put into the Federal Constitution will amount to nothing; and so with every other plan. Virginia or South Carolina, for example, may agree to anything and everything you propose as terms of restoration to-day; but unless this agreement be fixed in the supreme law of the land, she may reject everything the day after her restoration to Congress. There is no security for the future short of a reconstruction of the Constitution itself, and this is the secret of the astonishing unanimity and force with which the loyal States have endorsed the plan of Congress.

It is as plain, too, as any conclusion from the rules of logic, law, mathematics, or common sense, that if the States excluded from Congress have no right to a voice in Congress as they stand, they have no right to a voice in revising the Constitution. Their ratifications of the amendments abolishing slavery amount to nothing, notwithstanding Mr. Seward's official proclamation of their validity. They are null and void, because, if those States were not legally restored, they had no right to be included in the ratification; and, if legally restored, the President had no right to coerce them to a ratification. But this does not affect the amendment, which, by the approval of three-fourths of the States *de facto* and *de jure* constituting the Government of the United States, has been made part and parcel of the Constitution.

We presume that one of the first acts of the two Houses of the approaching session will be a declaration to this effect. It is fully authorized by the overwhelming popular verdict of the States holding the Government. With such a declaration, too, resting upon a judgment concerning the status of the late Rebel States which has been rendered by the Supreme Court since the war, we can have this Constitutional amendment ratified and this controversy thus substantially settled, before the final adjournment of this Congress on the 4th of March next. Thus settled, if the excluded States do not choose voluntarily to accept the amendment in the reorganization of their local governments, they will become subject to Congress as unorganized territories, and thus subject to a reconstruction even in the matter of their boundaries.

From the Southern journals, from the letters of our Southern correspondents, and from all other sources of information from the outside States, it is apparent that their ruling classes have settled down into the dogged resolution to do nothing to help themselves to a readmission into Congress. They have fallen into the serious mistake, that if they do nothing Congress can do nothing with them. But let South Carolina understand that by this policy of "masterly inactivity" she may be merged by Congress as part of a vast unorganized territory into the new territory of North Carolina, and she will be apt to realize the dangers of doing nothing to regain her character and to retain her boundaries as a State. Dangers, we say; for the power and the authority are with Congress, and the will may next appear—if no other remedy is offered—the will to reconstruct the States concerned as a part of a vast unorganized territory recovered by arms from a hostile Government and occupied by an intractable people.

The controversy is drifting in this direction, and whatever may be the individual opinions of the President or the Chief Justice, the all-important facts still stand out in bold relief—that the Thirty-ninth Congress, which passed the pending amendment by a two-thirds vote in each House, and the Fortieth Congress, just elected, are substantially the same, and that between them the power of Congress over the excluded States is fixed to the end of President Johnson's term of office.

Where the Pinch Hurts.

From the World.

We have contended steadfastly that the Democratic party holds the strength of the political situation. Now that our opponents begin to realize that fact, we shall hope to see some slightly terrified Democrats at the West and East pluck up their drowning honor by the locks.

We hold the strength of the political situation, because to-day a large majority of all the people of the United States are Democrats; because in the Northern States Democrats, although in a minority, are so near to a majority that a trifling change would shift the balance of power; because that minority has maintained itself steadfast and immovable against the persecutions of a lawless administration; against a demoralizing inflation of paper money; against the influence of a system of national banks; against the power of patronage distributed in every part of the country; against the tide of fanaticism which has repeatedly submerged its unmoved phalanxes. We hold the strength of the political situation, because the principles thus steadfastly held, of a liberal and progressive Democracy, are the only recourse which the nation has from the difficulties into which it has fallen. Republicanism has been tried and found wanting. It neither gives union nor peace to the people, nor desires to give them, nor can.

Upon all the issues of the future—free trade, a sound currency, and what not—it is unquestionable that a liberal progressive Democracy will command the hope and confidence and trust of the people of the North as well as of the people of the South. All the progress of all the peoples of the earth is in the direction whither Democracy leads the way.

Upon the issues of the present hour Democrats, although unable to be victorious, are able to checkmate their opponents utterly. The complete political dead-lock to which we have so often pointed the attention of the country, long denied, is now confessed, even by the leading radical organs. Says the *Tribune*:—"The loyal North has demonstrated her ability to keep the Rebels out of Congress; the Rebel South has likewise proved her power to prevent indefinitely the due ratification of the Constitutional amendment. This dead-lock affords to * * * the more generous and far-seeing minds of either section an opportunity which, once lost, may never return."

Here the fact of a complete dead-lock is admitted, although not fairly represented. The North is not "loyal" when it excludes the Southern States from their right to be represented. The South is not "Rebel" when it has laid down its arms, renewed its allegiance in every manner of public and responsible avowal; and Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware, always "loyal" States (not to mention Oregon, whose assent to the Howard amendment was procured by a radical fraud), join the ten "Rebel" States in refusing their assent to that botched, inequitable scheme for a re-distribution of political power. But the point to which we ask attention is that the dead-lock is, by the radicals themselves, confessed to be complete.

But it is the radicals upon whom it is incumbent to move or perish. Theirs is the affirmative, the initiative; and what can they do? What can Congress do? The Democrats have only to stand still. The South has only to stand still. They have no administrative responsibilities; they have no duty, as they have no power to do anything else but stand still.

And what will be the consequence of that? In the first place, they have nothing to fear. Control of the suffrage cannot be forced out of the hands of the States, nor grasped by Congress, except by an amendment to the Constitution, which thirteen States can and will checkmate. New penalties for treason are impossible from the prohibition to pass *ex post facto* laws. The old penalties have been remitted by the President's proclamation of amnesty and his individual pardons. The Southern State Governments cannot be upset, because Congress never comes in contact with them except in judging of their competency to furnish credentials to members of that body.

In the next place, the radicals may undertake to impeach Mr. Johnson. The attempt would fail of success. The requisite majorities could hardly be dragooned into line for such a purpose, in either House, were the markets of the nation, were the public tranquillity, were our system of commercial credit, were our foreign relations, able to be indifferent to, and unaffected by, its undertaking. But they are not. The mere attempt would impart the widest fluctuations to prices, would blight, with a freezing chill, our commercial credit, and exhibit internal weakness to the world, which, in the delicate state of our international relations, more than one foreign power would hasten to avail itself of. In every personal and partisan point of view, Mr. Johnson has reason to pray for an attempt at his impeachment. It is in no other sense than as a patriotic citizen and President that he has it to fear. The country would uphold him, and be as one with him, and would feel itself to be impeached.

Finally, every hour this dead-lock is prolonged does no harm to the South beyond the continuance of its present deprivations. But to the radical's the prolonged dead-lock is ruin. They must do something. They are responsible for disunion; they can only rid themselves of the responsibility by permitting the Union to restore itself. They are the sole impediment. Disunion is defeat to them. The Union is death to them.

Multiplying and Replenishing.

From the Times.

An evening contemporary assures us that in the forthcoming Report of the General Land Office, it is shown conclusively that in thirty-four years from the present date the population of United States will have grown to 100,000,000. One would think this a moderately extensive glance into the future of the country, even for a bureau officer who makes annual returns. But the Commissioner goes much further in summing up the unborn millions that are to people these States. He finds that by the time we have got as far into the next century as we are into the present, this Republic will have an actual population of 300,000,000; and that, a century beyond that again, there will be a solid mass of 2,000,000,000 human beings jammed into our rather limited territory, something, we suppose, about the density of a Tammany ratification meeting.

If this is intended as a compliment or consolation, either to the present generation or to posterity, we take leave on the part of both to say, "No, thank ye!" A belief in the possible correctness of the Commissioner's figures would involve the agreeable contemplation of the immigration into the United States of every sort of human creature from the three continents and all the islands of the Eastern hemisphere; and even with that assistance in replenishing this continent, the reproductive process would have to go on, we take it, at a rate which even the sagacious Malthus had not computed.

The Governor of Colorado, taking this estimate of the national growth for his guide, need have no fear that the immeasurable wealth of those gold mountains of his will long remain undeveloped; and probably he is one of the few men in the country that will not be more or less surprised to hear of the pace at which we are driving towards a general absorption of the human family. There is some cause of thankfulness to those of us who are not enamored of crowds, in the reflection that the jam will not occur just immediately. We shall still have breathing-room for a few years longer, even if the peopling of the Holy Land by New England farmers makes but slow progress.

"Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty."

From the Nation.

The question what is to be done in case the South persists, during the coming winter, in rejecting the Constitutional amendment, derives additional importance from the results of the elections in Delaware and Maryland, rendering the passage of the amendment by the Northern States, properly so-called, for the present impossible. Are we to wait for the admission of new States, governing the South meanwhile as a dependency, and leaving the controversy as to its reorganization to rage, as it now rages, for an indefinite period? Not if there be any other possible road out of the difficulty. Are we, then, to give up the amendment and propose something else which the South may find less hard to swallow? To this the *Tribune* and several other journals seem ready to answer yes, and the something they propose is what they call "universal amnesty in return for universal suffrage," that is, an act of general pardon and oblivion in exchange for a general bestowal of the suffrage on the blacks.

The objections to this which suggest themselves at first blush are, that it would leave us without any guarantee for the acquiescence of the South in the payment of the Union debt and the repudiation of the Confederate debt; that it would permit the return to Congress and to office of every man, still alive and well, who figured prominently in the Rebellion, not excepting Wade Hampton and scores of others who never lose an opportunity of declaring that the allegiance they owe to the United States is of the same nature and binding on their consciences to the same degree, as that which a traveller owes to a band of brigands who have carried him off, and are holding him for ransom; that not only would the public credit be thus seriously shaken, but the immediate return to Congress of the old Southern set would pave the way for a renewal of the alliance between the Secessionists and the Northern Democrats, who, as the late elections have shown, have not abandoned any principle or pretension they ever put forward.

To these arguments the *Tribune* replies by the assurance that if we give the negro the ballot, he will not only take care of himself, but take care of the Union; will not only see that the public debt is respected, but that the enemies of the Union are not returned to Congress; and will, in fact, display such intelligent and effective devotion to our Government as will enable us at once to leave the South to itself.

It is hardly necessary for us to repeat here the opinion we have so often expressed, that, taking the lowest possible view of the question, the Federal Government is bound by every consideration of justice, honor, and decency either to see that the freedmen enjoy complete security, or to furnish them with the means of protecting themselves. In other words, we are bound either to give the freedmen a police—to see that every man of whom we claim allegiance can eat or sleep in peace—or we are bound to see that he enjoys a fair share in the laws and the selection of the officers who are to execute them. There is no way of escaping from this dilemma. The plan which Mr. Beecher and the *Evening Post* have been propounding, of leaving the fate of the blacks to be decided by the progress of civilization and the "laws of political economy," is, to speak plainly, glittering absurdity.

No civilized government can dare to look in the face a man of whom it claims allegiance, taxes, and military service, and tell him he must trust for the safety of his life and limbs, and of the fruits of his industry to the general law of human progress. It might as well tell him to trust to the attraction of gravitation or Spencer's law of evolution. If the Union be a nation, and not a confederation, as the blacks have helped to prove by the most conclusive of all arguments, our Government owes to those who can get it in no other way that one thing for which all governments exist, and for which no national government in Christendom has ever yet denied its responsibility—security for person and property. This, as we have said, we can supply either by the provision of a good police, or by the admission of the blacks to such a share in the management of State affairs that they can provide a police for themselves. The former of these courses is not strictly in accordance with the spirit of our institutions; the latter is. But if we refuse to follow either, we acknowledge, as plainly as possible, the soundness of the secessionist theory, that the claim of the State on the allegiance of its citizens is paramount, and that the Union is a mere agent for the distribution of letters, the regulation of commerce, and the transaction of business with foreign powers.

While acknowledging, however, that the bestowal of the franchise on the blacks, ignorant or degraded though many of them be, would provide them with that security which is the basis of all progress and civilization, we think the notion that it would of itself do much more than this—that it would protect our Government or our credit against assaults in the forum at the hands of those whom we have defeated on the field—is a delusion; and we are satisfied that, if acted on in settling the question of reconstruction, our children's children will find abundant reason to mourn over it. Long advocacy of the claims of the negro to the common rights of humanity, and long resistance to the base attempts which have been made for centuries, and are still made, to place him not only lowest in the scale of humanity, but even below it altogether, have not unnaturally begotten in the minds of many of his friends a tendency to rate him even higher than the average of other races, to treat him as an exception to the rules by which other races are governed, and to affirm his ability to resist influences under which white men have succumbed.

We see this now in some of the arguments put forward in defense of negro suffrage. The franchise is constantly spoken of as if, in the hands of the negro, it would possess an occult power of some kind, like a talisman, that would enable the most ignorant and benighted black to do with it what no ignorant or benighted white has ever succeeded in doing. It is treated, in short, to use a well-known simile, as if, in the hands of the black, it would be a cross-bow from which the weakest could send a bolt as far as the strongest, while it is acknowledged in the same breath that in the hands of a man of any other race it is an ordinary bow, from which the flight of the arrow is regulated by the strength of the arm which has pulled the string.

Now, we maintain that the ballot will do for the negro what it does for the poor ignorant Irishman, or German, or Englishman, but no more. It will secure him against flagrant class legislation, or cruel or unusual punishments, and against all oppression which is on its face oppressive. It will do more than this; it will cause politicians and public men—sheriffs, policemen, and the whole race of functionaries, actual and expectant—to treat him with civility, even with deference. It will put a stop to outrages and assaults of various kinds on negroes, and to all open expressions of contempt for them or dislike of them. They would have it in their power to inflict so much injury on their open enemies, in one way or another, that it would become the habit, even of good society, to be careful about reviling them. And it would have the effect of raising them in their own estimation, of giving them a sense of their manhood, of their importance as members of civilized society, and although we admit they would not for some time possess this sense in a very high degree, they would acquire it, and in acquiring it make an immense step in advance along the path of civilization.

But more than this the ballot will not do for the negro. It will not make him a good judge of the value or importance of measures not bearing directly and patently on his personal comfort or convenience; it will not enable him to tell the difference between statesmen and demagogues; between honest public men and knavish public men; between his own real friends and his real enemies; to distinguish laws contrived by scoundrels for his spoliation, under a show of immediate benefit, and schemes contrived by statesmen for his permanent advantage, though entailing temporary inconvenience; and it will give him no sense whatever of the importance of the public credit or of the sacredness of national pledges. This sense is one of the last results of political and moral training.

Moreover, to maintain that the ballot alone would do all these things for him, would be not simply to fly in the face of all history, of all our own experience of human nature, but of the very doctrine which has been preached from the earliest period down to the year 1864 as the very foundation of our political system—the doctrine that democratic institutions must rest on education. The doctrine of the all-sufficiency of the ballot was invented last year, and until we hear something better in its defense than mere declamation, we must regard "universal suffrage and universal amnesty" as a mere quack remedy, most of the virtue of which, like some of the popular "bitters" and pills, lies in the sound of the name. "Universal suffrage" has been tried at the North, we think, with eminent success; but it has nowhere produced the effects which some people expect it to produce at the South, unless when coupled with education.

The interest of the poor whites of the slave States has always been opposed to that of the great planters, and there was not a very cordial feeling between them either, and yet that did not prevent the slaveholders from dragging the poor whites to the polls, year after year, to vote for their own degradation, and from finally dragging them into a bloody war for the maintenance of an institution in which they had no sort of interest. We all acknowledged, until very recently, that in this instance, at least, the ballot of itself did not preserve men even of our own race—the only race, be it remembered, which has long succeeded in maintaining popular institutions—from being made the instrument of their own oppression. Pennsylvania was for many years the great Northern stronghold of pro-slavery Democracy. There was no State in which an old pro-slavery politician was surer of a hearing and a welcome. The ignorant whites voted the pro-slavery ticket, year after year, with blind constancy; and no change was effected until the common school system—for which Thaddeus Stevens, who for this only, if he had done nothing else, ought to be loved and honored, had labored for a quarter of a century—was first established in 1854.

Since then the redemption of the State has steadily advanced. Whatever there is of excellence in the society or government of Massachusetts, is undoubtedly due to the fact that she has not relied on the ballot only to elevate her citizens or purify her politics. In New York city the foreign population all vote; and Fernando Wood and John Morrissey do not go about cudgelling, robbing, or murdering the Irish, or burning their shanties down. On the contrary, they treat them with great deference; are never weary of flattering them, giving them office, and distributing money or jobs amongst them; but they find no difficulty, nevertheless, in securing the support of the Irish, year after year, for the worst schemes and worst functionaries that ever afflicted a civilized community, and for the successful conduct of corrupt organizations from which the Irish suffer, perhaps, more than any other class in the city. The demagogues know perfectly well that it is far easier to rob and maltreat an ignorant voter by making him speechless than by putting a pistol to his head.

In short, we might go over the whole Union, county by county, and show that the ballot in the hands of an untaught population furnishes no protection whatever even against the worst enemies of the electors, those who make a trade of cheating them with flattery and falsehood. It secures voters against personal outrage, but it does not always secure them even the means of learning—schools were almost forced upon the ignorant counties of Pennsylvania—and it does not secure them against the wiles of demagogues.

Now, if we absolve the Southern leaders from all their sins, and arm the blacks with the ballot, the first result will be that the persecution of the freedmen will instantly cease. So far, so good. But at the same time the Southern politicians will go to work diligently to cultivate the good-will of the negroes—to practise on their prejudices, on their ignorance, on their weaknesses of all kinds. At this game they will certainly beat all competitors. They will be on the spot, at every tavern, at every cross road, on every plantation, bringing to bear on a population bound to them by various sorts of ties all the arts of the most adroit and accomplished canvassers.

They have the leisure, the training, and the experience necessary for the work, and will do it thoroughly. Our orators will not go down to contend with them. Probably their lives would not be safe if they did. By way of counteracting their schemes, and keeping alive the fidelity of the freedmen to the Union and to liberty, we shall deliver lectures at lyceums in New England and the Northwest, stirring harangues at the Cooper Institute, New York, and publish ardent editorials in the *Tribune* and *Independent*, which half a million of Northern whites will read, but never a Southern black. Does any calm and candid observer suppose that, after five years of this sort of regime, we should not have completely lost the new constituency we are now calling into existence; that the negroes would not be driven into the Southern net just as completely as the ignorant whites of the South and the ignorant Irish of the North have been?

We must, when the negro is enfranchised, if we mean to "Northernize" the South, keep him within the reach of our influence, of our newspapers, of our books, of our speeches and sermons. There is only one way of doing this, and that is by insisting that, when allowed to vote, he shall be taught to read, so that, when he listens to the sophistries of the local demagogues, he may be able to receive also our antidote, to enter into the public life of the North, keep the run of our ideas, learn to judge men and measures by our standard, and, in short, become in fact, and not in form only, a member of our body politic. Much may be done, and is done, towards educating him by the volunteer efforts of the freedmen's aid associations; ten times as much might be done if these bodies received a fair amount of public support. But we protest against any grant of a general amnesty in return for a universal suffrage which does not require, as part and parcel of the arrangement, that the Southern States shall provide their poor, of all classes and colors, with a good system of education.

This ought not to be left optional. We go further, and say that we believe it to be now possible, for the first time in our history—it may be never so again—to make Federal voting dependent on ability to vote intelligently. The South would very probably fail in with it. The class which such a qualification would exclude at the North would be very small, and the disqualification would be only temporary. A short term might be allowed to the dunces to learn, and, as far as the negroes are concerned, all that the immediate possession of the franchise would do for their comfort and security would be done quite as effectually by the certainty that they were to possess it at a certain fixed time in the future, say not more than two years hence. And the formal legal adoption before the world of such a basis for our institutions; the abolition of every test, or distinction, or discrimination, except the ability to follow intelligently the workings of public opinion, the processes by which it is shaped, ennobled, and made fruitful, would make the struggle from which we have just emerged the most complete as well as most splendid contribution to human progress ever witnessed.

We do not say that an educational test of this kind would be effectual in excluding all the ignorant or corrupt from the polls, or filling Congress with sages and saints. The millennium cannot be introduced even by an amendment to the Constitution. Nor do we say that such a test could be worked without difficulty, because nothing which is intended to make the world any better or purer than it is, ever worked without great difficulty.

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INTERESTING ITEMS.

The Princess Dagmar's Rich Dowry.—A letter from Copenhagen in the Paris *Moniteur* says:—"The Princess Dagmar, the bride of the Grand Duke Alexander, receives a rich dowry, not from her father, as is usual in ordinary families, but from her husband and her father-in-law, Alexander II. By article 3 of the treaty signed on the 5th October, the Grand Duke assures to his consort:—1. A sum of 50,000 silver roubles as a *morgengabe* or wedding present. 2. A sum of 100,000 silver roubles given by the Emperor. The capital of the above 150,000 roubles is to be invested in the Russian funds, and the interest to be paid to the Princess. 3. An annual allowance of 50,000 roubles as pin money. The maintenance of the new Grand Duchess' household will be, besides, supported by the imperial treasury. Should the Princess become a widow, her jointure is fixed at 85,000 roubles a year, with a residence suitable to her rank, and her court to be continued at the charge of the State. Should, however, she then quit Russia, the sum would be reduced by one-half. The jointure would likewise cease in case of a second marriage. Even in that eventuality, the Princess would maintain possession of whatever property she may have acquired personally and independently of her husband, as well as the *morgengabe* and the interest of the 100,000 roubles presented by the Emperor. Lastly, the Princess can only dispose by will of the *morgengabe* in the event of there existing no children by her first husband. By a note delivered before the signing of the contract, and which is annexed to that document, the Danish Plenipotentiary engages in the name of his sovereign to take the necessary steps to obtain from the Parliament of Copenhagen a sum of 60,000 rix dollars (about 4s. 6d. each) for the dowry and trousseau of the Princess. That was the form adopted on the marriage of the Princess Alexandra with the Prince of Wales. The subscription being raised in Denmark to purchase a wedding present for the Princess Dagmar, has already reached a sum of 88,000 francs. One-half will be devoted to the purchase of an ebony bookcase, ornamented with silver and mother-of-pearl, and filled with Danish works. With the remainder will be executed a rich album, containing views of the most remarkable landscapes in Denmark."

A Mormon Poetess for a Bride.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following:—A few years ago, to the great satisfaction of the faithful, a poetess, the legitimate successor of Eliza Cook, began to sing her sweet songs in Great Salt Lake City. It was a Miss Carmichael, then but twenty, a true child of the Territory and of the faith. Born a Mormon, she had always remained one. Her poems, which were published in a collected form not long ago at San Francisco, attracted much attention on the Western slope, and were favorably mentioned by Eastern reviewers. But it came to pass that a doctor, who had served with a colored regiment during the war, and had been with A. J. Smith in hotly contested battles on the Red river of the South, and whose errant inclination had led him to California, wandered to the chief city of Utah, and there met the blonde, delicate poetess. Himself cultivated, formed by experience of battle and travel, he naturally was attracted by this singing bird, this woman who contrasted so decidedly with her Mormon sisters. A mutual inclination ripened into love, and, since they knew that there could be no hope of a happy union if they remained in Utah, she determined to fly with him. So, choosing a favorable moment, she stole away with him, and they, pursuing their eastward journey, reached Chicago last Saturday, and on the following Sunday she, for the first time in her life, entered a Christian church. On Sunday night she left with her betrothed for this city; whence they proceed to the seaboard, where they will be married, after which they intend to proceed to California by the Isthmus.

The United States Army.—The President has completed his appointments in the new regiments, and they are now being recruited to the minimum strength, viz.:—

45 regiments of infantry, 836 men each	37,620
Ten regiments of cavalry, 1028 men each	10,280
Five regiments of artillery, 1130 men each	5,650
Corps of Engineers	752
Corps of Indian scouts	1,000
Total minimum strength of the army	55,302

The total maximum strength would be 76,382 men. The latest returns show that about 15,000 men were necessary to recruit the regiments to their minimum strength; but since then probably at least 6000 men have been enlisted, so that the actual strength of the army is about 45,000 men.

Two of the new cavalry regiments and four of the infantry regiments are composed of colored men, and there are four regiments of Veteran Reserves. These veterans are employed as clerks in the departments, watchmen, guardians of national cemeteries, etc.

Imperial Responsibility.—M. Prevost-Paradol has been charged by M. Granier de Cassagnac in the Paris *Pays* with personal hostility to the Emperor, because he had introduced his Majesty's name in the preface to his last collection of essays. To this M. Prevost Paradol rejoins—"You forget that the Constitution declares his Majesty alone, and to the exclusion of the Ministers, responsible for all the acts of the Government. I myself quoted in that same preface an official declaration of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that it was the Emperor who was to be looked on as accountable for the conduct of our foreign affairs. I have only followed that counsel, and I cannot comprehend why you blame me for doing so. As to the speech delivered at Ham in 1849 by the President of the Republic, no one admires those noble words more than I, and the illustrious author of that address would never have reckoned me among his adversaries had he remained faithful to them."

A Runaway Wife.—In 1861 an English couple lived in comfortable quarters near Ballarat, the man being possessed of several good mining shares. On an evil day, however, a brother shareholder was introduced, and one fine evening the lady and the friend left the house and the district together. The mines in which the husband was interested having lately been worked out, he realized his little property, and hearing a great deal about the Gipps Land gold fields, determined to seek the new Eldorado, and landed a few weeks back in Sale. Here he heard that he could buy a large hotel from a widow at a ridiculously small sum. He started to view the investment, when he was surprised to find that the widow was no other than his long-lost wife. The husband used recriminations, the wife tears, and at length she was forgiven, more especially as she had endured a long list of sufferings at the hands of her paramour, who had been removed by death. The hotel has not changed hands, but the husband has asserted his rights by placing his name over the door.—*Melbourne Age, September 27.*

Singular Arrest.—A tailor called Wimmer was recently found murdered near Vienna, and his murderer, a hautboy player in the orchestra of the Harmonic Theatre, was arrested on Sunday night. A singular circumstance connected with this crime was the manner in which Marcher was arrested. On Sunday night he was in his place in the orchestra as usual, and played the music assigned him diligently. Meanwhile the police, who were upon his track, arrived at the theatre, and not wishing to make a public scandal and interrupt the performance besides, they placed officers at the different outlets, and when Marcher issued from the orchestra after the last piece of music had come to an end, he was received by a commissary and four soldiers, who conveyed him to the Bureau de Police, where he confessed his crime.

Diplomatic Retrenchment.—The British Government have determined to withdraw their diplomatic representative from the Court of Saxony, and to break up the establishment of the British legation at Dresden. The incorporation of the Saxon kingdom is thus formally recognized, and one more independent State vanishes from the map of Europe. Continental changes do not brighten the prospect of beginners in the diplomatic service; the pleasantest residences are rapidly falling from the rank of capitals. Dresden, Hanover, and Frankfort, in Germany; Naples, and first, Florence, next Turin, in Italy, have been absorbed.

Absurd.—Two specimens of the *Wellingtonia gigantea* were planted by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Norwich, England, three weeks ago. Some ultra loyal members of the crowd had brought knives, with which, as soon as the Prince and Princess had taken their departure, they fell upon the trees. A large number of commemorative sprigs had been cut off, when the police, with desperate efforts, succeeded in saving the saplings from further mutilation. They are now guarded day and night, and this surveillance is to be continued until they have been surrounded by a strong fence.

Fo lard Again.—H. Rives Pollard, late editor and proprietor of the Richmond *Examiner*, will shortly commence the publication in that city of a new weekly journal, to be entitled the *Southern Opinion*. Pollard intends to make this new journal as Rebel and traitorous as his former publication, and has already offered three premiums of one hundred dollars each for the best poems on the following poems, respectively:—"The Confederate Dead," "The Valor of the Confederate Soldiers," and "The Prisoner at Fortress Monroe."

Admiral Forrest.—This venerable navy officer, whose deceased at Washington was recently announced, was in the service through the war of 1812, and fought under Commodore Perry. In the Mexican war he served as Adjutant-General of the land and naval forces, and was charged with the onerous duty of transporting the army into the interior. Under the Confederacy he was successively commandant of the Norfolk Navy York, Admiral in command of the James river squadron, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Political Economy.—A new paper, intended to promote a knowledge of the science of political economy in France, is to appear in Paris on the 25th of November. It will be called *L'Avenir*, and be edited by M. Boudhon, formerly editor of the *Journal des Actionnaires*.

Sudden Death in Court.—George Washington, a nephew of General Washington, died suddenly a few days since in Wilmington, Clinton county Ohio, while attending a case he had in court. His remains were taken to Prince William county, Va., for interment.

Silk.—In consequence of the prevailing distress amongst the weavers of Lyons, the Empress Eugenie is using her utmost efforts to bring into fashion the silks which are manufactured in that city.

Peanuts.—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that the peanut crop of that section of the State will be about half as large as before the war. The average then was about eighty thousand bushels.

Emigration from France.—The number of emigrants who left Havre during the month of October was 2075, of whom 1729 were for New York, 316 for New Orleans, 38 for La Plata, and one for Valparaiso.

Gold.—There is now in the possession of the United States Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers about $94,000,000 in gold, $22,000,000 of which is represented by gold certificates.

Disrobed.—All the monks at Palermo have been ordered to leave aside the monastic habit without delay.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN PARIS.

A work entitled "Scenes in French Monasteries," by Algernon Taylor, just published in London, contains the following:—

"The writer has taken pains to ascertain the statistics of the religious orders comprised within the limits of modern Paris. The results may be summed up in a few words. Of brotherhoods there are fifteen communities, and of sisterhoods forty-seven, making a total of sixty-two conventual establishments, large and small. Full fifty-five of the number are actively engaged in external duties, consisting for the most part of tuition or nursing the sick. The houses of men include a Dominican priory, a convent of Capuchin friars, another of Passionists, four houses of Jesuits, and several belonging to Oratorians, Lazarists, Sulpicians, and other less well-known congregations. The forty-seven sisterhoods are divided among thirty distinct orders, some of them, therefore, possessing several establishments. Thus the straightly cloistered Carmelite nuns have as many as three convents, the Augustinians two, the nuns of the Visitation also two, the Little Sisters of the Poor four; besides whom the Dominicanesses, Franciscans, nuns of the Sacre Cœur, and many others, have one house apiece.

"Some Paris streets appear to be particularly favored by religious fraternities. The Rue de Vaugirard, for example, seems half made up of convents. It accommodates Dominicans, Jesuits, nuns of the Visitation, nuns of our Lady of Loretto, and two communities of 'Sisters of the Christian Schools.' The Rue du Sevres contains houses of Jesuits and Lazarists, and no less than four nunneries. The Rue de Picpus, the Rue du Bac, and the Rue d'Enfer can lay claim to nearly, if not quite, as many conventual institutions as the streets just named. It has been said that religion among the Parisians flourishes in an inverse ratio to the number of their monastic establishments. What truth there may be in the cynical halt of this proposition, I am unable to say; but of the prosperous condition of the religious orders in the French capital, there can be no question.

"Prominent new buildings are constantly cropping up in different quarters of the town, looking like a cross between a private house and a barrack. Too spacious for the one, they are barely big enough for the latter, though better ninshed than barracks would ordinarily be. On inquiry, you learn that the great square pile of masonry before you has been lately erected for the nuns of the Sacre Cœur, or Ursulines, or the contemplative Carmelites. So rapid, indeed, is the development of the monastic system in Paris at the present moment, that the figures here given would probably require, to ensure rigid accuracy, the addition of several fresh communities since these statistics were compiled."

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; iron and brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning; Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
BEACH and PALMER Streets

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JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Dillaye's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 6

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 46 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.
ALFRED JENKS & SON.
1 11

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth; Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 21 5

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN-SECRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The only sickening and disgusting drug I have to give way to regulates perfect vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine treets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL. Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $200,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Commencing October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 8:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 10 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9 40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:00 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 11 55 A. M. and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:20 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sunday excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, in New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:00 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 8:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.
At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk. For Doylestown at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:50 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
6 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5 40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 2 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.: Elmira Mail, 8 00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5 00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7 15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9:10 A. M., arrive at New York 10 10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:00 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6 30 P. M
Salem at 9:50 A. M., and 3:06 P. M. Freight, 6:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6 10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Runs.
Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:00, 6, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:20 A. M., Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express, 8:30 P. M., Express.
From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4:00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4:49 and 8:04 A. M., and 3:38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5:23 and 9 40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN
Leaves Baltimore at 8:20 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Wasshington.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11:20 P. M	
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12:00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 3:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4:00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9:00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11:00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers by mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8:10 P. M.
Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12:50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8:20 A. M. & 7:10 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	at 9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12:40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1:20 "
Day Express	at 5:50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9:55 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7:00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8:40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5:50 P. M.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to
JOHN G. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class 1·86
At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Edwardsville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's
At 10:15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.
At 7:30 and

OUR WAR BUREAU.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, November 14, 1866.—Mr. President:—Disbandment of the volunteer forces in service at the time the Rebel armies surrendered; collecting the arms, ordnance and military stores scattered over the vast theatre of war; the sale and disposition of unserviceable material; storing in arsenals, magazines and depots that which might be used; settling and adjusting war claims; recruiting and organizing the regular army under the recent act; the establishment of posts and garrisons on the frontier and in the Indian country; testing the various improvements of breech-loading small arms, and supplying them to the army; practical experiments to determine the destructive power of projectiles and the comparative resisting qualities of materials; completing seaboard defenses and providing them with armaments; planning and carrying on harbor and river improvements; these, with the administration of the laws relating to refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, have constituted the chief operations of the War Department during the past year.

Mustering Out of Troops.

The entire number of volunteer troops to be mustered out was, on May 1, 1865, 1,034,064, and my last annual report recounted the operation of disbanding this force until November 15, 1865, when 800,983 troops had been transported, mustered out and paid. The work was actively continued after that date, and on January 20, 1866, 928,722 volunteers had been mustered out; February 15, 862,452; March 10, 967,887; May 1, 986,782; June 30, 1,010,679; November 1, 1,025,821—leaving in service, 11,043 volunteers, white and colored. The aggregate reduction of the colored troops during the year has been 75,024, and at this date one regiment of artillery and thirteen of infantry, numbering about 10,000 officers and enlisted men, remain in the service. Commenced in May, 1865, the work of discharging and returning to their homes 1,034,064 volunteers would have been completed within three months but for the necessity of retaining in service that part of that force. Past experience shows that, should any national emergency require a larger force than is provided by the peace establishment, armies could be swiftly organized to at least the full strength of a million of men.

Reduction of Expenses.

The reduction of the army has been attended by a corresponding reduction of material and retrenchment of expenditures. The advanced depots of the Quartermaster's Department, which has been established as bases of operations, have been broken up; the greater part of the material sold at advantageous rates or concentrated in five principal depots and arsenals; and all unnecessary employees discharged. From May 1, 1865, to August 2, 1866, over 207,000 horses and mules were sold for $15,269,075·54. About 4400 barracks, hospitals and other buildings have been sold during the year for $447,873·14. The sale of irregular and damaged clothing in store produced, during the fiscal year, the sum of $902,770·45. The fleet of 500 ocean transports in service on July 1, 1865, at a daily expense of $82,400, was reduced before June 30, 1866, to 53 vessels, costing $3000 per diem, and most of these have since been discharged—ocean transportation being almost entirely conducted by established commercial lines of steamers. Of 262 vessels which had been employed in inland transportation, at an expense of $3,193,533·28, none were remaining in service on June 30, 1866; sales of river transports, steamers and barges during the year are reported as amounting to $1,152,895·92. The rates of wagon transportation in the Indian country have also been reduced by favorable contracts.

The military railroads, which were operated during the war at a total expenditure of $45,422,719·15, and which are officially reported to have reached an extent of 2630½ miles, and to have possessed 433 engines and 6605 cars, have all been transferred to companies or boards of public works, upon condition of the adoption of loyal organizations of directors. Cash sales of railroad equipments to the amount of $3,466,739·33 are reported, and credit sales of $7,444,075·22, upon the latter there have been paid, principal and interest, $1,210,085·18; leaving due to the United States, on June 30, 1866, principal and interest, $6,570,024·05. The military telegraph, which attained an extent of 15,389 miles of lines constructed during the period of hostilities, with a total expenditure of 3,219,400 during the war, and $567,637 during the last fiscal year, has been discontinued, the material sold and disposed of, and the employees discharged, only a few confidential operators being still retained for cipher correspondence with commanders of important districts.

Sale of Government Property.

Such subsistence stores as could not be retained for supplying the reduced army have, for the most part been sold at satisfactory prices.

The sale of unserviceable and surplus stores pertaining to the signal corps has been effected; most of the officers have been mustered out, and the employees discharged.

All the temporary ordnance depots established during the war, with the exception of that at Hilton Head, where the work is in progress but not completed, have been discontinued, and the supplies have been sent to arsenals for storage, or when not worth the cost of transportation have been sold. The expenditures of arsenals have been greatly diminished, and their operations limited.

General hospitals, hospital transports and railroad trains, ambulance corps and a number of medical purveying depots have been dispensed with, and all perishable articles of medicines and hospital supplies, in excess of the requirements of a peace establishment, have been disposed of by public sale at advantageous rates, and the reserve supplies concentrated at five depots. The proceeds of old or surplus medical and hospital property amount to $4,044,261·59.

But the sale and disposition of these large amounts of unserviceable and perishable stores still leave on hand an adequate supply of war material to meet any emergency that can possibly arise. The stock of clothing, equipage, quartermaster, subsistence, hospital and ordnance stores, arms, ammunition and field artillery is sufficient for the immediate equipment of large armies. The disbanded troops stand ready to respond to the national call, and, with our vast means of transportation and rapid organization developed during the war, they can be organized, armed, equipped and concentrated at whatever points military emergency may require. While, therefore, the war expenses have been reduced to the footing of a moderate and economical peace establishment, the national military strength remains unimpaired and in condition to be promptly put forth.

While the reduction of the volunteer force and the advantageous disposition or concentration of war material were thus successfully accomplished without diminishing the military power of the country, recruiting and reorganizing the regular army favorably progressed. In consequence of the difficulty in procuring enlistments for the regular while so many men were required for the volunteer service, 153 companies of the regular army, as then authorized, were unorganized on May 31, 1865, but in the middle of the following July these companies had been completed. Under the act of July 28, 1866, the regular army now comprises 10 regiments, or 120 companies, of cavalry, 5 regiments, or 60 companies, of artillery, and 45 regiments, or 450 companies, of infantry; of which 2 cavalry and 4 infantry are composed of colored men, and 4 infantry regiments of men who were wounded in the line of their duty. One regiment of white cavalry had been fully recruited on September 15; the other regiment, assigned to the Pacific coast, is very nearly completed. Forty-eight of the 54 companies required to convert into regiments the single battalions of the nine three-battalion regiments of the former organization have been completed and sent to their regiments.

The 4 Veteran Reserve regiments have been assigned to districts where the men may be usefully employed in guarding storehouses and cemeteries, and on similar duties. The colored regiments will be recruited, as far as possible, from the colored volunteers still in service. The law authorizes an assignment of 100 privates to a company as the maximum, 50 being the minimum, and the maximum strength of the army is thus placed at 75,382, rank and file. The present strength of companies is fixed at 64 privates for cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and 122 privates for light batteries of artillery, making an aggregate strength of 54,902. As soon as the ranks shall be well filled, it is designed to increase the efficiency of the military force by raising the standard of qualifications.

The troops in service were regularly paid, and the demands of those discharged and mustered out promptly met. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, $10,431,909·42 were disbursed to the army and Military Academy, $248,94[illegible] to volunteers; and in the disbursements of [illegible]·86 millions or dollars in small sums, and [illegible] of difficulties and hazards, the [illegible] amid great Government, in expenses of [illegible] cost to the but a fractional portion of [illegible] every character, is

Every effort has been [illegible] ure per cent. comfort and health of [illegible] made to promote the best medical treatment [illegible] the army, and to give the sick. Well grounded apprehensions of the appearance of [illegible] Asiatic cholera as an epidemic early in [illegible] the present year, required prompt action [illegible] the protection of our troops. A rigid sanitary quarantine was established on the [illegible] Atlantic coast, and sanitary precautions enforced. The adoption of these measures availed to control or eradicate the disease, at the recruiting depots and forts where it appeared, before it assumed its usual alarming epidemic form; and official recognition has been given to the meritorious services of medical officers whose fidelity, energy and skillful administration succeeded in averting or diminishing the horrors of wide spread pestilence. In other respects the general health of the troops has been good. Among white troops the proportion of deaths, from all causes, to cases treated, has been one to every fifty-two. Among colored troops the proportion of cases taken sick has been greater than with the white troops, and the mortality rate one death to every twenty-nine cases treated. There were remaining in general hospitals, June 30, 1865, and admitted during the year, 64,438 patients, of whom, on June 30, 1866, only 97 remained under treatment. The comfort and proper medical treatment of the sick and wounded are secured in well arranged post hospitals, of which there are at present 187, with a total capacity of 10,881 beds.

Measures have been adopted for the purpose of providing suitable shelter for the troops now stationed on the plains, and for those which may be ordered thither, and to prevent suffering during the winter. The army has been well supplied with forage, about one half the quantity having been supplied from the stock remaining on hand at the cessation of hostilities. The consumption for the year has been 3,300,000 bushels of oats, 5,061,000 bushels of corn, 136,000 tons of hay, 2700 tons of straw.

Subsistence stores of good quality have been supplied to the army, and though the larger part has been obtained at the principal market centres of the Northern States, yet the general return of the citizens, North and South, to the productiveness of peace, and the consequent reopening of the customary channels and sources of trade, have enabled a partial resumption of the course of procuring supplies at the points where they are to be consumed. Eighty-nine contracts for fresh beef have been made in the Southern States, at a general average price of 11.06 cents per pound, and in the interior of those States other articles to a small extent have been purchased. The market at New Orleans is now so well furnished, and has so far resumed a healthful mercantile condition, as to render it possible to procure there, at satisfactory prices, most of the subsistence stores required in the Department of the Gulf.

On the Pacific coast, for several years after California was admitted to the Union, all the supplies for troops there stationed were required to be shipped from New York, but an ample and reliable market, comprising the products of California and Oregon, and the foreign countries bordering upon the same ocean, is now found in San Francisco, and most of the subsistence stores for troops in the Division of the Pacific have been there obtained. In general the subsistence supplies purchased during the year have been procured upon contracts, concluded in pursuance of advertisements for sealed proposals, written proposals, and acceptances.

The importance of speedily providing the army with breech-loading small arms of the best pattern has been recognized and acted upon. By an order of January 3, 1866, a board of competent officers was convened for the purpose of examining, testing and reporting on the various models of original breech-loaders, and the various plans for the conversion into breech-loaders of the arms heretofore borne by our troops.

This Board met on March 10, and continued in session until June 4, when its report was submitted, and directions have been given the Ordnance Department for the speedy manufacture of breech-loading arms. In view of the great number of small arms on hand, it has been deemed advisable to convert Springfield rifle-muskets, at a comparative small cost, into efficient breech-loaders, rather than to incur the cost of the entire manufacture of new arms of that description, at a time, too, when the invention may not have been perfected. This alteration of the Springfield musket has been effected so successfully as to render it an arm believed to be better in all respects than the Prussian needle gun, while its metallic ammunition is regarded as superior to that of the latter. The Department has already on hand breech-loaders of approved patterns adequate for the supply of the cavalry, and mounted and light infantry.

Besides the measures that have been mentioned to provide for the comfort and promote the efficiency of the army, stated monthly inspections have been made in every military command during the year, with a view to bring to notice and promptly remedy any irregularities and defects; and numerous special inspections have also been made throughout the whole country, for the purpose of correcting abuses, suggesting improvements, and effecting retrenchment in the service. The inspecting service has not been changed by the return to peace; the system developed during the war, meeting the requirements as nearly as practicable, is still continued.

The present organization of military departments and divisions is as follows:—

The Department of the East, Major-General George G. Meade to command, to embrace the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Fort Delaware. Head-quarters at Philadelphia.

The Department of the Lakes, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Joseph Hooker to command, to embrace the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Head-quarters at Detroit.

The Department of Washington, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby to command, to embrace the District of Columbia, Alexandria and Fairfax counties, Virginia, and the States of Maryland and Delaware, except Fort Delaware. Head-quarters at Washington.

The Department of the Potomac, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield to command, to embrace the States of Virginia, except Alexandria and Fairfax counties, and West Virginia. Head-quarters at Richmond.

The Department of the South, Major-General Daniel E. Sickles to command, to embrace the States of North and South Carolina. Head-quarters at Charleston.

The Department of Tennessee, Major-General George H. Thomas to command, to embrace the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Head-quarters at Louisville.

The Department of the Gulf, Major-General Phillip H. Sheridan to command, to embrace the States of Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Head-quarters at New Orleans.

The Department of the Arkansas, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord to command, to embrace the State of Arkansas and Indian Territory west. Head-quarters at Little Rock.

The Department of the Missouri, Major-General Winfield S. Hancock to command, to embrace the States of Missouri and Kansas, and the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico. Head-quarters at Fort Leavenworth.

The Department of the Platte, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Philip St. George Cooke to command, to embrace the State of Iowa, the Territories of Nebraska and Utah, so much of Dacota as lies west of the 104th meridian, and so much of Montana as lies contiguous to the new road from Fort Laramie to Virginia city, Montana. Head-quarters at Omaha.

The Department of Dacota, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry to command, to embrace the State of Minnesota and all the Territories of Dakota and Montana not embraced in the Department of the Platte. Head-quarters at Fort Snelling.

The Department of California, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell to command, to embrace the States of California and Nevada, and the Territory of Arizona. Head-quarters at San Francisco.

The Department of the Columbia, Major-General Frederick Steele to command, to embrace the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho. Head-quarters at Portland.

The principal movements of troops have been in Texas, on the Mexican frontier, and in the Territories, the details of which are given in the accompanying report of General Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, and the reports of division and department commanders, to which reference is made. General Grant reports that a military force has been kept in all the lately rebellious States for the purpose of insuring the execution of law, and protecting life and property against the acts of those who, as yet, will acknowledge no law but force—a class smaller, in his opinion, than could have been expected after such a conflict as that through which we have passed, but sufficiently formidable to justify the course which has been pursued. Military movements have also been directed with a view to the protection of emigrants on their way to the mountain Territories against the hostility and opposition of the Indians.

Besides the operations thus recapitulated, of reduction, concentration, retrenchment, and reorganization of the military establishment, and payment, complete equipment, and disposition of the army, other matters of national importance and interest have received the careful attention of the War Department.

The permanent defenses of the country have been strengthened. Their efficiency has already been much increased by substituting cannon of larger calibre and improved model for lighter guns, and wrought iron for wooden gun carriages. This work is still in progress, and will be continued. Diligent and careful efforts, based upon the designs and recommendations of competent boards of engineers, have been made to adapt old works, as well as those in process of construction, to more powerful armaments. Construction has been suspended upon some works, in order to await the completion of important experiments having in view the extensive use of iron shields or armor for the protection of guns and gunners; the results already attained give the promise of a practical and highly beneficial application of the knowledge obtained by these trials.

Surveys of the lakes have been continued, and progress has already been made in improving the harbors and rivers of the country. The work will be energetically prosecuted under the liberal appropriations made at the last session of Congress.

Active and careful measures have been instituted for successfully and speedily carrying into effect the generous provisions of Congress for the benefit of surviving soldiers of the war for the Union. The subject of the payment of extra bounties to discharged soldiers, and extra pay to discharged officers, has received assiduous attention. The recent law devolving upon the War Department, instead of the accounting officers of the Treasury, the duties of examination and settlement of claims of this nature, imposed a vast accumulation of labor, and required the consideration of numerous acts of Congress and the regulations and practice of several bureaus; upon the proper performance of these extraordinary labors depends the disbursement of nearly eighty millions of dollars among more than a million of claimants. Soon after the adjournment of Congress a competent board of officers was organized to prepare rules and regulations for the payment of the authorized bounties. Diligent application was given to the work, and the regulations, having been found to be in strict accordance with law, were promptly approved, published and directed to be carried into effect.

To the same board the subject of bounties for colored soldiers was also referred, with a view to provide any additional checks that might guard the bounty from fraudulent assignees and secure it to colored soldiers, and protect the Treasury against fraud; and when the report was received, payment of the bounties was ordered. As to the other class of bounties, the Paymaster-General regards it impracticable to make payment until all applications shall have been received, and claims classified and registered by States and organizations; but by this preliminary process the ultimate payment of all will, it is believed, be greatly expedited. Attempted otherwise, probably the work would never be fully accomplished. Of the valuable public records by which the validity of the bounty claims is to be tested, there is in the archives of the Government but one copy, already much worn, for each period. An examination for each individual case would soon reduce them to illegible shreds.

The duty of the Government to the soldiers who have been maimed or have fallen in its defense has not been neglected. Much care has been taken, by precautions and practical tests, to secure for the former the most durable, useful and comfortable artificial limbs. From July 16, 1862, the date of the act of Congress authorizing artificial limbs to be furnished, to July 1, 1866, there have been supplied to disabled soldiers 3381 legs, 2240 arms, 9 feet, 55 hands, 125 surgical apparatus, and it is supposed that not more than 1000 limbs remain still to be supplied, at an estimated cost of $70,000. In order to include unfortunate cases in which, from the nature of the injury or operation, no limb or other surgical appliance can be advantageously adopted, the Surgeon-General has recommended that, if the appropriation for this purpose shall be continued, the money value of an artificial limb, in lieu of the order for the apparatus, be given to the maimed soldier. Forty-one national military cemeteries have been established, and into these had already been gathered, on June 30, the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers.

The sites for ten additional cemeteries have been selected, and the work upon them, for some time delayed by the climate and a threatened epidemic, is now in course of vigorous prosecution. Although it may not be desirable to remove the remains of those now reposing in other suitable burial grounds, it is estimated that our national cemeteries will be required to receive and protect the remains of 249,397 patriotic soldiers whose lives were sacrificed in defense of our national existence. The average cost of the removals and reinterments already accomplished is reported at $9·75, amounting in the aggregate to $1,144,791; and it is believed that an additional expenditure of $1,609,294 will be necessary. It is proposed, instead of the wooden headboards heretofore used, to erect at the graves small monuments of cast iron, suitably protected by zinc coating against rust. Six lists of the dead, containing 32,666 names, have been published by the Quartermaster-General, and others will be issued as rapidly as they can be prepared.

Documents submitted by the chiefs of bureaus, and accompanying this report, contain detailed information relative to the operations of the War Department, and the requirements of its respective branches.

The total estimate of military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, is $25,205,669·60.

The Adjutant General's office has immediate supervision of recruiting for the regular army, and disbanding the volunteer force, and charge also of the records and unfinished business of the Provost Marshal-General's bureau, which, in accordance with act of July 28, 1866, was discontinued on August 28. Arrangements have been made for the prompt settlement of the undetermined questions formerly pertaining to that bureau, and for the removal to Washington of the records of its offices in the various States. The estimated appropriation required for the purposes of the Adjutant-General's office is $300,000.

The officers of the Inspector-General's Department are now those of the regular establishment, and they are all engaged in their legitimate duties of stated and special inspections. No appropriation is required for this service.

In the Bureau of Military Justice, during the past year, 8148 records of courts-martial and military commissions have been received, reviewed and filed; 4008 special reports made as to the regularity of judicial proceedings, the pardon of military offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon the miscellaneous subjects and questions referred for the opinion of the bureau; including also letters of instruction upon military law and practice to judge advocates and reviewing officers. The number of records of military courts received at this bureau reached a minimum soon after the adoption of the recent Army act, and since that time has increased with the military force. The other business of the office, as an advisory branch of the War Department, will also, it is believed, continue to be augmented until the peace establishment shall be completely organized and the new army fully recruited; and the fact that, in a large number of important cases commanders of departments and armies are not authorized to execute sentences in time of peace, and that such cases can no longer be summarily disposed of without a reference to the Executive, will also require from the bureau a very considerable number of reports which heretofore have not been called for. Its aggregate business will, it is thought, not be reduced in proportion to the reduction of the military force.

In the Quartermaster's Department the returns and accounts of officers responsible for clothing and equipage during the year have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement. The erection of the fire-proof warehouse at Philadelphia, for which Congress made an appropriation on July 28, will be commenced so soon as the proposals now invited by public advertisement shall have been received and compared; and authority is desired for the purchase of a site and erection of a similar structure at Jeffersonville, Indiana. During the fiscal year ocean transportation has been furnished for 181,581 men; inland transportation for 1,016,300 persons, 138,389 animals, 10,370 wheeled vehicles, and 420,000 tons of stores of all kinds; and the greater part of the bills for transportation during the war have been settled and paid. Claims, principally under the act of July 4, 1864, have been filed during the year to the amount of over $11,000,000, upon which about $1,000,000 have been paid. No further appropriations are required for the regular service of the Quartermaster's Department, as it is believed that the balances now available, and the sums received and to be received, will suffice for the next fiscal year. For contingencies the sum of $100,000 is requested.

The Subsistence Department is engaged, under the joint resolution of July 25, 1866, in paying, upon certificates given by the Commissary-General of Prisoners, commutation of rations to those United States soldiers who were held as prisoners of war. Tobacco is now furnished to the enlisted men of the army, under proper regulations. The settlement of accounts of officers who have performed duty with the Subsistence Department has rapidly progressed. Claims under the act of July 4, 1864, which have been filed in the Subsistence Office, amount in the aggregate to $1,768,031·04, on which $85,343·10 have been allowed. Claims amounting to $1,021·129·70, await final examination and decision. The total amount of money drawn from the Treasury and disbursed by the Subsistence Department during the past fiscal year was $7,518,872·54, including payment of claims under the act of July 4, 1864. The amount disbursed during the fiscal years of the war was:—

From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862	$48,799,521·14
From July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863	69,537,582·78
From July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864	98,666,918·50
From July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865	144,782,969 41
From July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	7,518,872·54
Total amount	$369,305,864·37

No appropriation is required for the next fiscal year.

Arrangements will soon be consummated by the Medical Department for the permanent security of its valuable mortuary records, including 16,000 folio volumes of hospital registers, 47,000 burial records, 16,000 hospital muster and pay rolls, alphabetical registers of the dead, containing 250,000 names of white and 20,000 of colored soldiers, and the pathological collection constituting the Army Medical Museum. During the year official evidence, obtainable from no other source, of cause of death, or of discharge for disability, has been furnished in 49,212 cases, and 210,027 discharges upon certificates of disability have been examined and classified. The total number of surgical cases classified and recorged is, of wounds, 133,952, and of operations, 28,438.

The preparation for publication of the medical and surgical history of the war has been prosecuted with energy, much of the manuscript and several of the illustrations for the first volume being completed. The army medical museum continues to increase in value and usefulness, and the greater security and additional accommodations of the building to which it will be shortly removed, admit of the addition of a great number of interesting and instructive specimens not hitherto available for want of space. A small appropriation will be required to continue the work of classification and preservation of this national collection. The number of casualties from the commencement of the war to the present time, in the regular and volunteer medical staff, is ascertained to be 336, including 29 killed in battle, 12 by accident, 10 died of wounds, 4 died in Rebel prisons, 7 died of yellow fever, 8 died of cholera, 270 died of other diseases. During the war 35 medical officers were wounded in battle.

The distribution of troops in small bodies over so large an extent of country necessitates the employment of acting assistant surgeons temporarily, but the number of these has been reduced from 1997 on July 1, 1865, to 264 on July 1, 1866, and will be still further diminished when existing vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeons, created by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, are filled; a corresponding decrease in the number of hospital stewards for general service has also been effected, and in every branch of the department reduction and retrenchment have been rigidly enforced. An aggregate expenditure of $267,391·92 was incurred by the medical department in furnishing officers and supplies to the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, which had under its control during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1866, no appropriation applicable to the purpose; and though, under a decision of the Treasury Department, reimbursement was not made from subsequent appropriations for the freedmen's Bureau, no embarrassment arose and no legislation is required. The funds at the disposal of the medical and hospital department during the year ending June 30, 1866, were as follows:—

Balance of appropriations remaining in the Treasury July 1, 1865	$1,161,181·24
Amount of Treasury draft No. 1501, on warrant 2205, issued May 8, 1865, in favor of Assistant Surgeon J. B. Brinton, lost in the mail and subsequently refunded	10,000·00
Proceeds of sales of old or surplus medical and hospital property	4,044,261·59
Amount refunded on account of supplies furnished for the use of prisoners of war	22,163·34
Amount refunded on account of subsistence department, being apportionment of amount paid for board and care of sick soldiers in private hospitals	121,60[illegible]·51
Amount received for board of officers in hospitals	14,28[illegible]·96
Amount recovered on account of stores and furniture lost or damaged in transportation	4,597·42
Refunded from appropriation for care of destitute discharged soldiers, being for board of discharged soldiers while having artificial limbs fitted	6,955·24
Received from all other sources	1,005·91
Total	$5,386,064·24

Of this amount there was disbursed during the same period—

For medical and hospital supplies (a great part of this sum expended in payment of debt of previous year)	$975,773·83
For pay of private physicians	926,584·05
For pay of nurses and other hospital employees	369,916·06
For purchase of artificial limbs for disabled soldiers	198,999·00
For board of sick soldiers in private hospitals	58,781·75
For expenses of hospitals for officers	23,158·91
For expenses of purveying depots, laboratories, repairs, &c.	312,243·18
For miscellaneous expenses of the medical department	32,345·39
Total disbursements during the fiscal year	$2,837,801·77
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1866	2,546,457·14
Refunded of amount advanced by disbursing officers during the previous year	1,805·33
	$5,386,064·24

The estimated appropriation required for the Medical Department for the next fiscal year is $90,000.

The Pay Department remains without material change. In consequence of additional labors imposed upon this branch of the War Department by recent Congressional enactment, and in order to promptly pay the large issue of Treasury certificates, it was necessary to retain temporarily a number of additional paymasters. The financial summary exhibits:—

A balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year	$120,106,999·32
Received from Treasury and other sources during the year	163,426,228·97
Total	$283,533,228·29
Accounted for as follows:—	
Disbursements to army and Military Academy	$10,431,034·42
Disbursements to volunteers	248,943,313·36
Unissued requisitions in Treasury	10,750,000·00
In hands of paymasters June 30	13,408,910·51
	$283,533,228·29

The total disbursements of each class during the fiscal year is as follows:—

To troops on muster out	$205,272,324·00
To troops in service	32,250,010·00
To referred claims	7,462,736·00
To payment of Treasury certificates	16,189,247·00
	$259,374,317·00

The estimated appropriations of the pay department amount to $17,728,580·00 for the pay of the army for the next fiscal year.

The Corps of Engineers, at the close of the fiscal year consisted of ninety-five officers, the battalion of engineer troops, and the Military Academy. Thirteen officers were on detached duty, serving in command of military departments, on special service connected with the levees of the Mississippi river, on the Light-house Board, with the Department of the Interior upon duties relating to the Pacific Railroad, on military surveys and staffs of the general-in-chief and commanding general of the military division of the Gulf; the remainder were diligently engaged in the duties of their profession, officers of desirable experience and practice having direct supervision of the more important works. The engineer troops were distributed between the Military Academy and the two depots of engineer supplies located at Willett's Point, New York, and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

The condition of the battalion with regard to discipline and instruction is reported as satisfactory. At the two engineer depots, much valuable war material has been collected from points where it had remained after the close of active operations in the field, and it is proposed to keep on hand a complete outfit on a moderate scale of such engineer, bridge and siege equipage as would be most likely to come into requisition to supply unforeseen demands in the field. The chief of engineers suggests a modification of the act of June 23, 1866, in respect to the manner of procuring labor and material for improvements of harbors and rivers. The estimated appropriation required by the engineer bureau for the next fiscal year is $5,140,000.

The ordnance department now limits the operations at arsenals to the construction of wrought-iron sea-coast carriages, and such ordnance supplies as are needed for immediate use; preservation of the ordnance stores left on hand at the close of the war; breaking up unserviceable ammunition, and completing unfinished buildings. Fire-proof workshops have been completed at Watervliet, Frankford and Allegheny arsenals; three magazines, with a capacity for storing 15,000 barrels of gunpowder, have been built at St. Louis arsenal, and one of the same capacity at each of the arsenals at Washington City and Benicia. A board of officers is engaged in examining suitable sites for depositories of gunpowder, provided for by an appropriation of the last session of Congress; and the erection of such magazines as will furnish secure and suitable storage for all our powder, ammunition, and nitre will be commenced early next spring. The arsenals at the South which were seized by the rebels, having been retaken, are reoccupied, excepting the North Carolina arsenal, which was destroyed, the Harper's Ferry armory, the work-shops of which were burned, and which has been used as an ordnance depot, the arsenal in Florida, which has been transferred temporarily to the freedmen's bureau, and the arsenal in Arkansas, which is occupied by troops of the line.

The Chief of Ordnance is of opinion that it is not advisable to rebuild the North Carolina arsenal, or to re-establish the armory at Harper's Ferry, and the sale of both is recommended. All the small arms and some of the other supplies which were collected at Baton Rouge, San Antonio, Augusta, Charleston, and Mount Vernon arsenals have been removed, and the only supplies which have been sent to them were such as were required for immediate issue to troops. The commission appointed under the act of April 19, 1864, to examine and report the value of property on Rock Island taken by the United States, by authority of that act, has entered upon its duties. As soon as good titles to the property shall have been acquired, the construction of the armory and arsenal, as required by law, will be hastened as fast as the appropriations will admit. It is important that this establishment should be built up as rapidly as possible, and a considerable sum has been estimated for that purpose during the next fiscal year. It is believed that all of it is necessary and can be judiciously and advantageously expended. The operations at the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, during the past year have been confined to cleaning and repairing arms used during the war, and to making the requisite preparations for converting the Springfield muskets into breech-loaders.

The power and endurance of the 8-inch and 12-inch cast iron rifle cannon have been subjected to practical tests, and the experiments will be continued. The ordnance returns for three consecutive years, including a period of active service and ordinary repairs, show an average duration of five years for cavalry carbines, of four years for cavalry pistols, sabres and accoutrements, of seven years for infantry muskets, and of six years for infantry accoutrements. From January 1, 1861, to June 30, 1866, the ordnance department provided 7802 cannon; 11,787 artillery carriages; 4,022,130 small arms; 2,362,546 complete sets of accoutrements for infantry and cavalry; 539,544 comple sets cavalry horse equipments; 28,164 sets of horse artillery harness; 1,622,176,474 cartridges for small arms; 1,220,555,435 percussion caps; 2,862,177 rounds of fixed ammunition; 14,507,682 cannon primers and fuses; 12,875,294 pounds of artillery projectiles; 26,440,654 pounds of gunpowder; 6,385,152 pounds of nitre, and 90,416,205 pounds of lead. In addition to these, there were immense quantities of parts provided for repairing and making good articles damaged, lost, or destroyed in the service.

The fiscal resources of the Ordnance Bureau for the year amounted to $35,301,062·56, and the expenditures $16,551,677·58, leaving a balance of $18,749,385·18, of which $18,013,804·28 were undrawn balances in the Treasury, and $705,580·90 were to the credit of disbursing officers in the Government depositories on June 30, 1866. The estimated appropriation required by the Ordnance office, including only such objects as require early attention, is $1,503,242.

In the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners a reduced force has been engaged in receiving and completing the records relating to prisoners of war, in furnishing information required by the various bureaus and in the investigation of claims for commutation of rations to United States soldiers while held as prisoners of war.

The clerical force at the office of the Signal Corps is employed in arranging and putting in durable form messages and reports which passed through or emanated from the corps during the war. The expenditures for the signal service during the year ending September 30, 1866, were $3900·15; the total amount appropriated and still available for signal service, September 30, 1866, was $252,565·97. No appropriation was requested of last Congress, and none will be required for the next fiscal year.

At the last examination of the corps of cadets at the Military Academy, numbered two hundred and twenty-eight members, and forty cadets of the graduating class completed the course of studies and were commissioned lieutenants in the army. Under the provisions of the acts of Congress, approved, respectively, July 13 and 28, 1866, the Military Academy was separated from the Corps of Engineers, which, together with certain professors and cadets, had heretofore constituted the institution, and the officers of which had exercised exclusive supervision and control over it. Brevet Major-General Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General, has been assigned as Inspector, and Colonel T. G. Pitcher, of the Forty-forth Infantry, appointed Superintendent.

The report of the Board of Visitors for 1867 bears ample testimony to the usefulness and excellent condition of the academy, and recommends the increase of the number of cadets to 400. With the present number of cadets but one graduate can be supplied to each regiment every second year, after the ordinary demands of the staff corps are met. During the past session of Congress important measures were adopted respecting the academy, raising the standard of qualifications for admission, and requiring that appointments be hereafter made one year in advance of the date of admission. The inspector, from personal observation, reports the authorities of the institution as most assiduous in their efforts to advance the interests of the academy and its cadets. Its administration is characterized by economy, and habits of frugality are inculcated. Excellent discipline is maintained and judiciously enforced. The estimated appropriation for the Military Academy is $243,867.

In the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, the Commissioner reports that there is no material change of organization, but business is facilitated and vexed questions settled by the law of 1866. The jurisdiction of assistant commissioners coincides generally with department and district commands, but is distinct in Maryland and the District of Columbia. Under the new law Maryland and Kentucky are embraced, and these States seem to require aid from the Bureau in promoting the interests of justice and education. In the Northern cities employment offices, of little expense to the Government, and not a source of revenue, have been established, with a view to obtain work and homes for dependent freed people, and to relieve crowded localities. The importance of self-support has been urged, by proper means, upon the laboring classes. Wages have been determined, not by orders of Bureau officers, but by circumstances ordinarily affecting the price of labor in different localities. The education of freedmen and refugees has been carried on vigorously, under the immediate patronage of benevolent societies.

A Superintendent of Education, devoting his whole time to his work, is stationed at the bureau head-quarters in each State, and all bureau officers co-operate with him. It is estimated that 150,000 freedmen and their children are now attending school in the Southern States. Schools for refugee white children are also established. Their formation is everywhere encouraged by the bureau. There has been but little uniformity of action in different States in respect to the administration of justice. Assistant commissioners have been instructed to transfer military jurisdiction as rapidly as possible to State judicial tribunals. This has been done completely in some States, while in Virginia, Louisiana and Texas bureau courts are still in existence.

A claim division, instituted in March last, and aided by officers and agents throughout the States, has sought to prevent frauds upon colored soldiers in their efforts to collect unpaid claims. 195 claims were paid through the office of the commissioner; 1,725 rejected at his office; 1532 are in process of adjustment. The aggregate amount collected and paid is $10,539·09. Detailed reports are given of the operations of the bureau in each State and the District of Columbia. Transportation is reported as furnished to 6352 destitute freed people and 387 refugees. 13,412,273 rations were issued between June 1, 1865, and September 1, 1866. The average number per month, to refugees and freedmen, was 894,669; the average number per day, 29,819.

The issue to whites increased until June 30, 1866, when issues to freedmen and refugees were about equal. From June 30, 1866, until September 1, the number supported of both classes has diminished. Rigid scrutiny has been exercised to prevent issues to any but the absolutely destitute, and parts of the ration not actually needed were cut off. Officers were directed to hold each plantation, county, parish, and town responsible for the care of its own poor, but to very little purpose, for, with few exceptions, the State authorities have failed to contribute to the relief of the class of persons supported by the Government. Owing to the failure of crops the requirements of circular 10, of August 22, could not be rigidly enforced.

Upon the application of State officials, special issues are being made to certain States for the support of their pauper population. Rations are sold to teachers and agents of benevolent societies, under the same rules that apply to such purchases made by commissioned officers. Bureau hospitals receive the usual freedmen's ration. The amount of land now in possession of the Bureau is 272,231 acres, to be increased by 228 tracts in Tennessee, of which the number of acres has not been reported. The aggregate number of parcels of town property, not included in the above, which have been in possession of the Bureau, is 3724, of which 2605 have been restored, leaving a balance of 1119 parcels of town property.

The balance on hand of the freedmen fund is		$262,383·22
The balance of district destitute fund		16,338·07
The balance of appropriation		6,856,259·99
		$7,156,981·48
The estimated amount due subsistence department is	$297,000·00	
The transportation reported unpaid	26,015·94	
The transportation estimated due	20,000·00	
Estimated amount due medical department	100,000·00	
Estimated amount due quartermaster department	200,000·00	
		643,015·94
Total balance for all purposes of expenditure		$6,513,965·55

The Commissioner estimates the additional funds necessary for the next fiscal year as follows:—

Salaries of assistant commissioners, sub-assistants and agents	$147,500
Salaries of clerks	82,800
Stationery and printing	63,000
Quarters and fuel	200,000
Subsistence stores	1,500,000
Medical department	500,000
Transportation	800,000
School superintendents	25,000
Buildings for schools and asylums (including construction, rental and repairs)	500,000
Telegraphing and postage	18,000
Total	$3,836,